ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 62,835—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7523	E. H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Purfitt	7th Sept.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	6024	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7523	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.
PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,508	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,165	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.
THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—
For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Uliva via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.
N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, NO LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901,
Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	C. Canepa	16th Oct., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	997-8	998	1,330-8 1,100
2nd "	357-8	590	677-8	995 660
3rd "	165	--	--	-- --

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.
ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Boule	24th Oct., 1901.

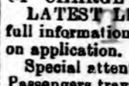
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "SALAZIE" 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the Bagdad Mail.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Muscat, Kishm, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah, and Basrah, to the foregoing on and under favourable circumstances.
FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.
FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	16th September.
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	Scharfe	30th "

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 21th August, 1901.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
ISMAILA.....5,285 tons.....to sail about 31st August.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th August, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cure	50	24	12
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PORT WINES
SHIPPED DIRECT BY THE CELEBRATED FIRM SANDEMAN & CO.

	Special Cash Qts. Rs.	Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—Treacher & Co.'s well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. A very superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character.....per dozen	34	0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottled	25	0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	19	0	...
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco	23	0	...
" " " Stone's Black Capsule	40	0	...
" " " Green Capsule	30	0	...

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NOTICES.

ORIENT CLUB.
THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.
D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)
Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.
UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	...	500
1 Do.	... ...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125	each ...	...	250
2 Do. " 100	" ...	...	200
2 Do. " 75	" ...	...	150
4 Do. " 50	" ...	...	200
10 Do. " 25	" ...	...	250
100 Do. " 10	" ...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 5	" ...	...	1,000
200 Do. " 1	" ...	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

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Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.
THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Price Price, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.
FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLAMMARION
A NEAT AND COMPACT BINOCULAR.
OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.
Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.
THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.
Acute Definition, Portability Light.
For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.
"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."
Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."
A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass " " 20 " " 22.
Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.
SPECIALITIES.
BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL,
THOS DUNKIN'S,
&c., &c., &c.
WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c
WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & T. CANORS
I.O. SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
MAHABLESHWAR CLUB.

BY kind permission the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Mahableshwar Club, will be held at the Poona Gymkhana Club, on MONDAY, September 23rd, 1901, at 8 A.M.

C. FANCOURT WILLIS, M.D., Lt.-Col., I.M.S., Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that KALIANDAS RAMJI and PARSHOTTAM RAMJI, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client MOTICHAND KHUBCHAND. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their office, No 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, belonging to the estate of the late Manockji Zeera, deceased, situate, lying and being at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 168 and 178, and Street Nos. 237 and 238 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or, towards the East by the Agiary Street, on or towards the West by the said Sheik Memon Street, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Cooverbai, widow of Jivanram and now of Manockbai Amardas Davs, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Anmuram Purshottam and now of Sha Fookchand Custoorchand, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Kalliandas Ramji and Purshottam Ramji and their tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of August 1901.

OHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 NOON FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department and of the Water Works Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 22nd Aug., 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UMER HUSAN PATHAN, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

RAHIMATBAI, widow of the said UMER HUSAN PATHAN, residing at Wadi Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 17th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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Manager.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 16,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI AND VERSOVA.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the High Court Suit No. 41 of 1900, Bomanji Edulji Kasinath vs. Jagannath Shunker Bhende and others, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises hereinafter briefly described on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1901, at 4 p.m. Lot Nos. 1 to 6 (situate at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay,) and on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. Lot Nos. 7 to 10 (situate at Versova,) at the Auctioneer's Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI (outside the Fort of Bombay), on TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1901, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1

All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the buildings, sheds, trees and well thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an cart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward D No. 2772, and Street No. 2.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the buildings, sheds, trees and well thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an cart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward D Nos. 2776 and 2777, and Street Nos 6—7.

LOT NO. 3.

A small plot about 25 square yards with the buildings, privies, and trees standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi in Lilawan, attached to the first and second lots hereinabove mentioned.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an cart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward No. 2773, and Street No. 3.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi, in an cart called Lilawan, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Ward No. 2774, and Street No. 4.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land and ground situate at Gamdevi, in an cart called Lilawan, together with a moiety of a well sunk therein.

PROPERTIES AT VERSOVA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Versova, Sub-district of Salsette, Thana, bearing Survey No. , in the Registration Sub-district Sub No. of Salsette.

LOT NO. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and cocoanut cart situate at Versova, called "Shilotar" bearing Survey No. 16, Sub No. 2, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

LOT NO. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground and a cocoanut cart situate at Versova, called "Shilotar," bearing Survey No. 19, Sub No 2, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

LOT NO. 10.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a cocoanut cart called "Wehari," situate at Versova, bearing Survey No. 88, Sub No. 4, in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of New Designed Majolica and Terra-cotta ware and Bentwood Furniture, 12 Austrian Safes, and large size Musical Box, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst. at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following :—

New designed Majolica Jardinieres, flower pots, figures and busts, new designed bentwood settee and chairs of different patterns, marble top tables, hat stands, piano stools, 12 large and small new Austrian safes, Onyx marble clocks, teapoys and small new Austrian safes, Onyx marble clocks, teapoys and telescopic lamps, transparent porcelainwares, American plated ware, keyless dressing watch, clocks, large size musical box with 3 spare rollers playing Hindoostani tunes, mechanical singing bird, Brussel's carpets, mirror brackets, bicycles, etc, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

The above goods are of rare discription and is well worth a visit.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Building, Parel, near the R. B. and C. I. R. Parel Station, and opposite the Lakhmidas Mill, the valuable and neat French polished blackwood and oakwood household furniture by Levjee Canjee and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, 8-octoned square piano, Collard and Collard, singer sewing machine, rich table ornaments, China vases, chairs, couches and light victorias, powerful bay waler horse, Calcutta built dog cart, harness, lady's and gent's "Swift" bicycles, etc., the property of Mr. E. H. Barnes, manager, Damodar Mill, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instruction from the Admiralty-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James W. Sharpe, consisting of Masonic aprons, cuffs, collars, cloak, hat, swords with belts, decorations gloves, sleeve band, jewels with chape, tin box, handbag, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, mantels, almirah, cupboard, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand table, whatnot, revolving top office table.

1 D. B.G. F. 12 bore hammerless gun by Ward and Sons of London with case.

1 large bore rook rifle with case for deer hunting.

1 gold chronometer hunting watch.

1 Lancaster's Instantograph 4 plate camera with lense, 1 vista of good make and 1 new medicine chest.

On account and at the risk of the concerned, ex s.s. Bisagno.—

1 case 125 boxes damaged cigars.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fakirchand Pyare Lall, of Delhi.

Ex s.s, Johannisberger—

2939—CHLC 4—2 cases padlock hasps,

On account of the concerned—

25 rolls leather belting, 11-in., about 779lbs.

15 rolls leather belting, 9in, about 651bs.

2 rolls leather belting, 6in., about 191lbs,

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 strong built victoria.

1 second-hand office shigram.

1 second-hand brougham.

1 powerful Pelegree pound, trained to hunt wild boars and black buck, also a very good watch dog, very gentle with people and children, 1 greyhound pup, four months old, 1 English greyhound slut, very fleet.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proxmo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, large varied and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagement and presents rubies, diamonds and pearls, rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with lockets, earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamond, rubies, pearls, gent's and ladies' gold, silver and metal watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat rolled gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawls, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM NEAR BRACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 148, new No. 284, old survey No.—and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenements or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 174, Street No. 382, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road, or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, aforesaid, on the east by Charney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosaeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the cart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and which premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manekjee Merwanjee Seth, deceased, and are now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2110, new No. 2497, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 1684, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 327, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Dewjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikan, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanji and Hermusjee, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1901

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants; Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 21.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 20,00,000,

Rs. 5'30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4'10,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 9'40,000 do Madras.

Rs. 18'80,000 at 1 3 21-32.
Minimum rate received 6 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do. Bombay.
Rs. nil do. Madras.

1'20,000 do. at 1-4
Minimum rate received, 6 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 26,80,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 25,00,000
Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay, Rs. 1,30,000.
Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4.d.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 894 3-4 = + 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 2101 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 2119 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities 264 7-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-8 = + 1-16
" New York 58 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25'22 = — 1-2
" New York ..... 4'87 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England ..... 3 per cent
" Short London Bills 2 1-4 "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats, nil Imports, nil Spot, 4 22-32 + 1-8. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4'27	4'33	4'15	4'13	4'13
+ 7	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4	+ 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	nil
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Continent	12,000
Mid-Uplands	8 3-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7'28 + 4
Do. do. Dec	7'54 + 5

Seedds unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 21th August :—

Cotton	610 bales.
Wheat	13,333 cwts.
Linseed	2,333 "
Rapeseed	6,043 "
Gingelly seed	141 "
Poppy seed	537 "
Groundnuts	112 "
Castorseed	1,328 "
Rice	554 "
Myrabollams	485 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

EXCHANGE.

The market is firm and all sterling rates have advanced 1-32nd since yesterday. We do not hear of very much enquiry from the buyers or sellers. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1.
4 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do " France	109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong	144 1-2
Do. Shanghai	195 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

MONEY.

Both the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay have to-day raised the rate of interest 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum. There is some slight enquiry in the local Banks for short deposit, and the market is steadier.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rise in the Bank rate has checked the advance in this market. We opened at 97'4 for cash and near settlement and closed at 97'3 with a limited business passing.

FREIGHT.

The market is easy with sellers for September shipment at 15s. Antewerp, Dunkirk, Havr, and 15s. 6d. Hamburg. Business is reported to have been done for January-February shipment at 15s. 6d. and March-April-May at 16s. for p.p. The M. M. C.'s Steamer Ernest Simons is said to have filled up at 11r. 9d. and the Rubattino Co.'s Steamer D. Buldino is also reported to have been filled up by speculators.

SEEDS.

Very little doing in this market, and the tone is quiet. Linseed is nominal at Rs. 10-14 and rapeseed also nominal at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 for Brown, Cawnpore and Delhi. Poppyseed steady, business done at Rs. 9-2-6. Castorseed unchanged at Rs. 34. There is enquiry at current rates for new crops.

COTTON.

The market is steadier, but buyers are not inclined to follow the advance. The local mills cannot pay higher rates as there is no rise in the price of yarns, while exporters, are falling out of the market. Sellers, however, are very firm and there are rumours current of private advices having been received in Bombay stating very unfavorable reports regarding the crops in Texas. The Sutta market is firm and prices are again raised. We quote at the close :—

Bengals, fully good ... Rs.	109 15-25 Jan. 1902.
Khandesh do. ... "	173 do.
Broach M. G. good ... "	209-10 15-25 March 1902.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAMLATDAR OF VIRUMGAM CASE.

THE case against the Mamlatdar was taken up on Tuesday when for the convenience of the court certain books necessary for reference in the case were presented by the Public Prosecutor. After this the accused filed a statement in Gujerati as follows :—

1. The charges that have been laid against me are entirely false, and that I am innocent.

2. In the months of Fagan and Chaitra on the days on which it is alleged that I went to Naikpur and Kunpur and had a talk with the prosecution witnesses, as well as I received money, I did not go there, did not talk with any one, and did not receive any money.

3. In connection with the proper enforcement of the orders of Government with reference to Collector of Land Revenue and other taxes, as well as remission and tagavi matters, and in the discharge of my duties as Mamlatdar, I had made many enemies, and it is these persons that have taken advantage of my absence from Virumgam, and have conspired against me.

4. The prohibition against my coming to Virumgam, and an inquiry made for a number of days, gave my enemies the opportunity of getting up evidence against me.

5. I have been a Government servant of twenty seven years' standing, and during this long period have never committed any mistake, I do not know anything about the charges laid against me and that I am entirely innocent,

In reply to questions by the court, the accused said he was not on good terms with Shanker Ramdas, of Solgam, and who, he said, had got up the case against him.

Mr. Wadia, the counsel for the accused, said it was impossible for a man, who had been in Government service for the last twenty-seven years, to commit the silly mistake of demanding money in a chora where everyone had a right to come. Was it possible that he would receive bribes through the Talati, Chatur? The fact that the witness did not recollect whether he paid the assessment, and when remission was granted to them, clearly showed the Court that they have been well tutored. These people had come forward to give evidence, because they had not received the tagavi.

The Court then framed alternative charges against the accused under Sections 161 and 384 of the Indian Penal Code for extortion, and receiving illegal gratuities from the people of Wasna, Vanpadi, and Kunpur in his capacity as mamlatdar.

Counsel for the accused requested the court to commit his client to the Court of Sessions. The request was, however, not granted.

The case was adjourned till Thursday next, when the cases of Ribdi and Nana Ookhda villages will be taken up.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets 6h. 21m., High water, 4-57m., 4-16a. Low water, 11-0m., 11-38a.

P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 9th instant due to arrive at 7 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dodge, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions for trial one Gaya Ragubir Dayal on a charge of causing the murder of Saya Babaji in March 1896. The case has been reported.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The first of a series of Lectures will be delivered in the Wilson College Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant, by the Rev. R. Scott, M. A., on "The Element of Wit in Literature." Dr. J. Pollen, M. A., L.L. D., I. C. S. will preside.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest yesterday at the Parel Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company, touching the death of one Sonia Walub, a labourer in the employ of the above Company, aged about 45 years. It appeared that at 5 p. m. the previous day the deceased was seen by other labourers crossing the DeLisle Road Level Crossing shortly after the down train passed. The attention of the deceased was wholly absorbed by the down train, and his eyes were turned towards it. An up train came up and knocked the deceased down on the rail cutting off his legs and injuring his face. Death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A NOTICE DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a notice issued at the instance of Moulvi Mahomed Hidayat Rassul, against Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali was called on for hearing. Mr. Weldon, Barrister, appeared with Mr. D. Quadros, pleader, for the complainant. The Sirdar was represented by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor. The complainant was not present when his name was called. Mr. Weldon said the complainant, though not present, was represented by his lawyers. Mr. Nicholson said the complainant would be required to support his statements. In the interests of justice he should be asked some questions and be not to be present. If a man lodged a complaint and ran away then either his information or complaint was not worth considering. If the complainant did not appear, his notice should be discharged. The Magistrate said he considered he was bound to examine the complainant under Section 200, inasmuch as he was asked to take cognizance of an offence on complaint; The complainant not being present, the notice must be discharged. It was accordingly discharged.

A SUIT BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling was engaged at the High Court, Original Side, yesterday afternoon in the enquiry relating to a suit brought by the P. & O. Company, against Ebrahim Currimbhoy Nanjee to recover Rs. 2,475 for an alleged breach of contract by the defendant. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the P. and O. Company, while Mr. Branson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The defendant, who is a Bombay merchant, was stated to have in September last entered into a contract with the plaintiffs, by which the latter were to provide him with space on one of their steamers for the shipment to London, early in December, of two hundred tons of cargo, at the rate of 16s. 6d. per ton. On the 17th December the plaintiffs sent the defendant a shipping order, which gave him space for two hundred tons of cargo on the S.S. Sobrson, leaving on the 29th December. On the 25th of the month the defendant wrote to the company asking permission to ship the cargo by the S.S. Pekin at a later date. In reply, the defendant was informed that he would be held responsible for the vacant space on the S.S. Sobraon unless he filled it up before the vessel sailed. The defendant then applied for permission to re-let the space, but this was refused, as the Company declined to allow such transactions to take place in the open market, but gave the defendant the opportunity of bringing any shipper we might find, direct to the office, when the application made to take over the space would be considered. The defendant failed to place the cargo on board before the vessel sailed, and was called upon to pay the amount claimed in the suit. He declined to pay the amount and set up a counter claim for the value of the space which he contended he could have re-let had the company allowed him to do so.

The defendant was examined at some length, and the court adjourned.

NOTES FROM SAUGOR, C. P.

DURING the past week, writes our correspondent, the whole station has been in a state of collapse. Incessant rain (nearly 13 inches in four days) has worn our spirits low, and we all hail with delight the recent attempts of the sun to shine. With the first beams of sunshine comes talk of cricket, hockey, and football. Cricket and hockey matches have been arranged for at least once a week, and some enthusiasts are wistfully scanning the polo ground, which is at present under water, with hopeful glances. Our popular D. S. P., who chose the rainiest weather he could for his last tour into the districts, has returned once more, and now that all the ladies have returned from the hills, the Club has lost the mournful, desolate look it bore all the hot weather in their absence.

Considerable excitement was caused here the other day by a native rushing into the bungalow of the keenest of our keen sportsmen and breathlessly announcing that an enormous panther had taken up his quarters in an adjoining compound, and had just been seen there. Many a time has our friend been after panther, but never has he managed to bring one to bag, so overjoyed at the news he promised the man a liberal "bakasheesh." Leaving his studies of the intricacies of the law and the pleading of our local K. C. unheard he seized his rifle and dashed off, followed by the whole of his establishment. On arriving at the spot he made preparations to dislodge the intruder. Setting his teeth firmly and gripping his rifle he waited for the panther. Suddenly, amidst shouts of "Sahib, burra burra, bagh ata hai" out trotted a very mangy hyena. For our own safety we never mention panthers in our Nimrod's hearing. The native who brought the news has disappeared, and no trace can be found of him. The sportsman says he does not know where he is; but we view with suspicion something which looks like a newly-dug grave in his compound.

HINDOO GYMKHANA CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "R" in your issue of the 20th instant under the heading "Local Cricket Notes" errs when he says that the Hindoo Gymkhana sustained their first defeat this season at the hands of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, but by so narrow a margin as to scarcely affect the fine record they have built up this season. I may mention that the Hindoo Gymkhana sustained 2 defeats in the beginning of this season at the hands of the Liberal C. C. (Marine Lines). The first match played on 23rd June last they (the Hindoos) lost by 15 runs and were also beaten in the return match, played on 14th July last, by 4 runs. The Hindoos therefore have nothing to boast of.

CRICKETER.

FOOTBALL.

The following members will represent the Telegraph Club in a football match against the Oxford Regiment team on the Cooperage this evening. Kick off 5.15.

F. Peters, (Goal), E. Game and A. Game, (Backs), A. Speechley, E. Perkins and, H. Stone, (Half-Backs), W. Morley, J. Mayne, W. Mason, J. Montgomery, and T. Johnstone, (Forwards), G. Lawrence and C. Cooke (Reserves).

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

CROSS-BRED CROPS.

HOW THE FARMER BEATS NATURE BY ART.

THE latest and most daring experiment of modern agriculture was inspected the other day by a party of gentlemen from London, who found it well worth while to spend the whole rainy day in a railway carriage for the sake of one short hour on a farm planted among the Lancashire mills at Newton-le-Willows. It is here that Messrs. Garton, Limited, have located the results of twenty years of research in a hitherto undiscovered domain of evolution.

They have done what no one else, except perhaps Major Hallet, has ever seriously thought of—they have actually bred wheat, oats, barley, and other field plants in order to produce the perfect type just as the stock farmer breeds animals.

The significance of this is very strange. Nature has denied to cereals the opportunity of cross-fertilisation; Messrs. Garton have artificially supplied and fostered it. And the results to-day are as startling as the theory was twenty years ago, when Mr. John Garton, the youngest of three brothers, started to put it into practice.

A stock of wheat can be produced by cross-fertilisation which combines the best characteristics of wheats from all parts of the world. It is in very truth a new breed of wheat, and it is different from and better than any other by reason of increased yield, earlier maturity, and greater strength of straw.

Oats and barley have similarly been bred to produce new and improved types. English barley has three grains to each spike; elaborately cross-fertilised on scientific methods, that very stalk produces a descendant with seventeen grains instead of three only to each spike.

Breeding will do more; it will eliminate the husks of both barley and oats, and so increase their nutritive value, that these cereals may eventually supply "breakfast foods."

These are new triumphs of evolution and artificial, not natural, selection which are actually accomplished by Messrs. Garton. Their discovery should belong to the nation, for it was freely and unconditionally offered to the Government three times, but finally decided, not because it fails, but because there was no precedent to act upon.

Surely no precedent is necessary for a discovery like this, which could never be more important than it is to-day. It would double our home-grown cereal food-supply, without either increased acreage or cost. That is proved by experiment to be its certainty; its possibilities seem infinite.

A BOGUS NURSE'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

MARIA WILLIAMS, a short, demure woman, attired in the garb of a hospital nurse, pleaded guilty before Mr. Garrett, at the South-Western Police-court, London, to stealing by means of fraudulent pretences several valuable gold watches. On July 19 she appeared a jeweller's shop at 153, South Lambeth-road, occupied by Mr. Walters, and asked for a double-cased gold watch, worth £25, which she said she had left to be repaired. The watchmaker was absent, but his wife, believing her statement, which she supported by some circumstantial details, allowed her to take the watch away. Subsequently the watch was claimed by the real owner, and information respecting the fraud was at once given to the police. It was Mrs. Walters herself who was the instrument of the prisoner's arrest. She happened to be riding in a brake in Clapham-road when she saw the "nurse" coming out of another jeweller's shop. She at once alighted and gave her into the custody of a passing policeman. At first the prisoner denied all knowledge of the theft, declaring that she was a genuine nurse and that a mistake had been made. Other charges of a similar character were also made against her by Detective-sergeant Hawkins, and as the evidence accumulated, and when she heard the wardress from Wormwood Scrubbs read out her previous convictions, including a six months' imprisonment record for stealing clothing, she decided to plead guilty. Detective-sergeant Hall, of K Division, said he had known the woman for some time. She was not and never had been a nurse, but was a married woman living apart from her husband. She had been many times convicted, and on one occasion there were forty cases of robbing children brought against her.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 22.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 10th Sept 1901 is granted to the Hon Mr Justice A T Candy, I C S, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Lieut Col J W WRAY Political Agent Cutch has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension till the 9th March 1903 of the furlough on medical certificate.

Khanji Ranmal Khanji Lodai Hemmad Ameerji Kadai Bhoj Assistant Political Agent Kathiawar is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Two months of this leave should be considered as a concession for Famine duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Dias to act as Depy Asst Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant Kathiawar, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Hormuji Jamsedjitlatia or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr F. H. Warden' District of Supt Police, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for nine months and twenty days with effect from the date of the relief of Mr. R. MacNier.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, Dist Supt, of Police, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for three months from the date of his relief by Mr. H. K. Hanna.

Govt Notification granting previlegeleave for one month from the 5th May 1901 to Mr W W Wellis Supt of the Thana Special Prison and appointing Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal Huzur Depty Collor Thana to act as Supt of the Prison in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Wellis is cancelled

Rao Saheb Anandrao Bhaskar Pradhan Mamlatdar in the district of Thana is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district

Under the provisions of Section 433 of the Civil Procedure Code, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Bhaskar, Administrator of the Mudhol State, to prosecute or defend, on behalf of the Chief of Mudhol, all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecutor or defend on behalf of the Chief in the districts of Poona and Satara,

Mr M H Hayward, I C S District Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is appointed in additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Sessions Division, to exercise jrisdiction in the Hyderabad Court of Session during the annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Hyderabad District, and to try all cases committed and hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such vacation.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W G Chuckerbutty I C S Asst Collr Ahmednagar is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A A Zuzarte to act as Depy Collr sixth grade and to do duty as Asst to the Commissioner Central Divn during the absence of Khan Bahadur Phirozshah Pestonji Jehangir or pending further orders.

Mr K Macconochie I C S Collr of Ahmedabad is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs for nine months and eighteen days.

The Hon Sir Lancelot Wingate K. C. I. E. I C S Commissioner, Central Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from 1st Nov 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Jashanmal Amulsing, late Tapedar of Rajodero, taluka Joni in the Larkhana Collectorate, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Allahbaksh Mir Mahomed, late Tapedar of Jhnak, taluka Kotri in the Karachi Collectorate, is by declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Gunoomal Pessumal late fourth Munshi in the office of the Mukhtyarkar of Kotri in the Karachi Collectorate having been convicted under Section 465 of the Indian Penal Code is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy of State for India extension for one month of the leave on medical certificate.

Mr. M. Macmil lar, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgeon G M Dixon L M & S was placed on general duty from the 23rd June to the 7th July 1901 both days inclusive.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, M A (Oxon) Bar-at-law I C S on return from leave to be on special duty for making the enquiries ordered by the Government of India in connection with the curtailment and reduction of annual reports and returns.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

AN express train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from New York to Chicago was held up on July 31st in Indiana State. The robbers secured ten thousand dollars, and got clear away with their booty.

Alarmed possibly by the success of M. Santos-Dumont, and fearful perhaps of a general invasion by adventurous balloonists, the Russian Government has issued notices to the effect that all aeronauts landing on Russian soil henceforward must be provided with papers proving their identity, photographs, and soon. Otherwise they will be arrested and their balloons confiscated.

A company of French balloonists (including a lady) were caught in a violent storm in the clouds the other day. When they finally emerged into clear air it was at a height of 12,000ft., and they were travelling (says a "Mail" message) over a veritable ocean of fire, formed by vivid lightning flashes. The aerial voyagers landed near Beauvais after being up nearly four and a-half hours, and the balloon, which was covered with snow, caused the greatest wonder among the astonished inhabitants.

An expedition to which more than merely commercial interest attaches left Victoria Station on 23th July "en route" for Abyssinia. The expedition has been fitted out by the Abyssinian Exploration Company, which has in contemplation the opening up of Abyssinia to mining operations. The company has secured a concession for exploiting over 4,000 square miles in the equatorial provinces of Ethiopia. The chairman of the company is Mr. George H. Turner, ex-manager of the Midland Railway Company, and Mr. St. John Wilkman and Mr. d'Lany are the leaders of the expedition.

While passing through Danville (Ill.) with a load of cattle, William Richmond, a millionaire ranch owner, of Tombstone (Ariz.), stopped at the Junction Restaurant to buy a sandwich, and fell in love with Lizzie Shultz, a Danville girl, who had charge of the lunch counter. He was captivated not only by the prettiness of her face, but by the excellence of her sandwiches, which he said were the best he ever tasted. After disposing of his cattle, Richmond went back, proposed and was accepted, presenting his fiancee with a cheque for £2,000 for her trousseau. The newly married couple have now started for a honey-moon in Australia.

According to an Austrian paper quoted by the Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Leader, one flash of lightning did the following: First of all it struck a house occupied by several families and buried a girl in the front room against a wall two yards away. The same stroke burnt up the hat of a carpenter who was working in the next room without injuring him and buried his apprentice against a wall with great force. The lightning next made its appearance on the other side of the house and struck a boy and girl who were sitting at the window. They fell fifty feet to the ground, seriously injured both being black in the face. Another inmate of the same house has a terrible burn from his knee to the tips of his toes, the flesh being scorched to the bone.

Arrangements for transforming the old Corps of Sharpshooters which did such good service in South Africa into one of the new permanent regiments of Imperial Yeomanry having headquarters in London are in a forward state. The Earl of Dunraven has been appointed to command, and has addressed a letter to all the old Sharpshooters in the London district announcing that the title of the regiment is to be the 3rd County of London (Sharpshooters) Imperial Yeomanry, and asking as many old Sharpshooters as can possibly do so to enrol themselves.

A girls' school would not, under ordinary circumstances, be suspected by detectives on the look-out for a band of criminals; but a story from Italy goes to show once more that an appearance or innocence is a very excellent disguise. On the Swiss-Italian frontier at Masilanico last week, the Custom House officers stopped a long procession of forty schoolgirls walking two and two from a seminary in the neighbourhood. Suspicion had been aroused, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daill Mail" by the frequency with which they crossed the frontier in their daily walks, and on examination it was found that every one of the schoolgirls was smuggling a quantity of cigars and cigarettes, to a total value of £6,000. All the poor little girls were put in prison.

Soon after her marriage with Prince Albert, Queen Victoria caused a room to be fitted up at Buckingham Palace for purposes of etching. With her needle she executed portraits of most of her children, including Prince Alfred, a print of which, bearing the Royal autograph, fetched 100gs. at auction last year, in Messrs. Sotheby's final sale of engravings and drawings 31 etchings by the late Queen secured one at least realisement of her admiration for the art of Lucas, couches inscribed "Victoria and Albert as Gotha peasants." This interesting series realised £20, while 30 by Prince Albert made £10 5s. At the Richard Fisher sale, May 1892, Herr Meder paid £410 for a magnificent impression of Durer's "Adam and Eve" the example now sold, an early impression, printed on paper with the bull's head water-mark, made £100. The highest priced Rembrandt was a portrait of Ephraim Bonus, £51. "The Three Trees"—an example of, which made £198, in June—slightly cut at the bottom, bringing £32. A proof before letters by J. Dickson after Sir Joshua of famous Nelly O'Brien made £150, a perfect early impression of S. W. Reynolds "Duchess of Bedford; after Hoppner, 155gs. Lowrence's lovely drawing in black and red chalk of a lady with a tambourine, 225gs.; and a view from Old Somerset House of the Thames-side, by Samuel Scott £13.

July gave England all things abundantly from its weather storehouse of sunshine 196 hours (twenty one hours more than the average), and of rain over 4in. or nearly 2 in. more than was expected and this, notwithstanding St. Swithin's promise of forty dry days Londoners do not remember for many years so severe a thunderstorm as visited the Metropolis on the 25th ult., when over 2in. of rain fell in Westminster, though less than 1in. was measured both at Brixton and Battersea Park, and less than a tenth at Greenwhich, showing its very local character. In Paris 3in. of rain fell on the same date. After several attempts the temperature reached its highest for the month, 90deg., on the 19th ult. The mean temperature for July exceeded the average, but the heat throughout was tempered by pleasant breezes.

The average mean day temperature in England for August is 72deg. about a degree lower than that of the previous month, and the mean night temperature about 54deg. In 1876 we had a record reading of 9deg., and in 1887 ane 1890 the therm meter fell as low as 39deg. Those compelled to remain in town will probably find the average 2 3-10ts. of rain sufficient, while they will be content with the 166 hours of promised sunshine for the month, and will not envy more favoured localities such as Jersey with 243hours, Brighton with 211, and Torquay, Newquay, Southesw and Hastings with over 200 hours.

It is not often that August comes in and finds the wheat-fields already in stubble, with the long rows of cut and bound sheaves in line across them. But the drought has had its effect, and a good many fields have been under the reaper since Monday. The second week in August is about the average time for beginning harvest. The latest year during the past decade was 1891, when a dull and dreary summer was followed by a belated September harvest.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years. Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored. Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 30 years.

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BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co., 37 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY. 41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO., 2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION, CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 983.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

AUG. 22.

Wardha.—Rainfall 4 inches. Weather rainy. Nagpur.—Rainfall 3·20 inches.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Thursday: The barometer has risen slightly in Upper India but the depression is still shown in West Punjab and gradients continue unusually steep in North-West India. Strong winds are in consequence blowing across the Kathiawar coast. A shallow depression is shown this morning lying over West Bengal. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and Assam and heavy rain along the Himalayas, especially in Simla and Mussoorie hills. Simla and Jalpaiguri have received 9 inches, Mussoorie, Bahraich, Chakrata six; Dehra Dun four, and Ranikhet two. Light to heavy rain has fallen east of the Central India and Central Provinces and showers on the west and east coasts. Nagpur and Jhansi have received four inches, Betul, Hoshangabad and Chanda three, Amraoti, Nowgong and False Point two. A shallow depression in North-East India is drawing winds into the west over the Gangetic plain. Rain will probably continue in the Himalayas but will decrease in amount. Rain will also continue in the central parts of the country and in the Gangetic plain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplanade, Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.	84	89	78	95	71	34
Thursday, 22nd August....	00	37	00	00	00	20
Total.....	84	26	78	83	71	54
Total fall to Aug. 24, 1900	69	75	64	41	59	89
Total fall to Aug. 22, 1899	29	35	30	94	31	35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 9 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 22nd August	0	02

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8.30 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Mangalore, Indore, Sirsa and Jhansi, the pressure changes have been generally small. Gradients are steeper again.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperatures are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes show a considerable rise at Cawnpore, Allahabad Jhansi, Jamnagar, Deesa, Surat and Malegaon, and the sky is cloudy all over the country.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the heaviest amounts registered being 3·51 at Jhansi, 3·50 at Nagpur, 2·58 at Hoshangabad, 1·63 at Amraoti, nearly an inch at Jubbulpore and about three-quarters of an inch at Raipur.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur, and weather being slightly unsettled rain is likely in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. Rain in light or moderate showers is likely in Central India, Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 21th August, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah .....inches	29·739
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	77·4
General Direction of wind* .....W.S.W.	W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* .....miles	356
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	12·19
" year	71·54
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 21st	0·15

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	1	7	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	5	7	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill.....	1	0	6
E Mazagaon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ..	6	3	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	12	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	3	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Municipal and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total.....	28	26	154
Total plague deaths to date.....	87,352	81,529	
Same date last year.....	20	13	276

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 10th August, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 10th August, 1901..	4,945,171
3. Balance to be remitted from 11th August, 1901 to 31st March, 1902	11,554,829

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, ORGANS.

See our stock before making a selection.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FRIZONI—August 15, at Calcutta, the wife of Hubert E Frizoni, of a son and heir.

THORP—August 17, at Bangalore, Rev and Mrs W H Thorp, of Shimoga, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KOENEMAN—At the General Hospital, Madras, Lieut-Col Koeneman, S I ity Vols, Genl Store Keeper, S I Ry, Nagapatam, aged 61.

KEMP'S LIST.

STERILIZERS FOR STERILIZING MILK.

Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILISER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilized.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron.....	5 5 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

THE Financial Statement, which the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath presented at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, was in reality the first for which that gentleman is responsible. That which he introduced at last year's Budget meeting was the work of the late Mr. Nugent, who died only a few days before the Council met. It was altogether a melancholy meeting, for in addition to listening to a series of condolatory speeches hon'ble members were informed that the year had opened and closed with a balance of "nil" and the outlook was intensely gloomy. The rains had again failed, prices everywhere were rising, and the Gujerat landholders were still refusing to pay their just contributions to the revenue. Government had already become accustomed to poverty. Surpluses budgeted for and realised had been swallowed up in famine relief, and when the Budget for the year now closed was presented Government was watching with the keenest anxiety the slow progress of a belated monsoon which filled them with apprehension. Bombay was practically the only province which suffered in the past year, and large numbers of famine-stricken people have had to be kept alive. Mr. Monteath saw a rift in the clouds, but that rift soon closed again. Hence it is that his statement of yesterday was pitched in a minor key. Hopes upon which Government built were not realised, and 1900-1901 closed as dismally as it had opened. It is happily notorious, remarked Mr. Nugent, in his posthumous statement, that with a good season the Indian cultivator exhibits a power of recovery almost as surprising as the incapacity for resistance sometimes displayed when he is visited with drought. It was that reflection which explained the roseate view Lord George Hamilton took of the prospects in his speech on the Indian Budget last week. Mr. Monteath imbued by the same feeling, presented the brightest possible side of the picture yesterday. That was as regards the future. But he had to admit his disappointment that the past year had been so black despite the cheerful aspect of things a year ago. The prospects of an improvement in the times disappeared. Plague continued, the pinch of famine increased, and although the Government of India treated the Provincial Government as liberally as in past years the effect on the finances was again disastrous. Excluding indirect plague and famine charges, and the special assignments made by the Government of India to cover the Provincial deficit and the direct plague charges, the revised estimate of ordinary revenue fell short of the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 24,80,000.

Government made no promises, and cannot be taxed with any shortcomings. It was made clear that works of public utility, such as were badly required, would have to be suspended. They were. The past was not a year of progress. In the new Budget, however, there is provision for some of these. Government considered it highly desirable to enter on some of the long delayed schemes of reform which had been approved by the Supreme Government, and we are glad to find that the Government of India made a generous assignment to Bombay—not merely enough to avert a deficit, but to enable Government to carry out these works, which include the re-organisation of the police force, improvements at the Town Custom House, and new buildings in connection with revenue, police and jails, high schools, and the medical revenue and financial departments. The Budget has been framed on the assumption that the current monsoon will be normal, but Government have grown cautious, as the result of previous disappointments, and have made the allowance for the continued effects of the calamities through which the presidency has been passing for the last few years. If the anticipation be fulfilled it is expected that Government will be able to keep well within its estimates and end the settlement in March next with the closing balance of twenty lakhs allowed by the Government of India. At the beginning of the year it was anticipated that a considerable portion of the revenues suspended in the previous twelve months would be recovered. But the continuance of famine for another season necessitated the grant on a considerable scale of suspensions and remissions. Almost the last words of Mr. Nugent conveyed to his colleagues the assurance that the Council need be under no apprehension that with the object of securing a few extra thousands of rupees immediately after the famine, Government intended to press unduly upon the struggling mass of cultivators or retard the recovery, which with the inevitable return in due time of normal conditions may be confidently expected. When he made that statement he fully anticipated that his successor this year would be able to announce that normal conditions had returned. They have not and it is the fact that in the collection of such outstandings, as have been recovered, no harshness has been exercised towards the sufferers. No special reference is made to Guzerat when well-to-do land holders refused to pay their assessments with a display of obstinacy to which very pointed reference was made not only in the Budget statement by His Excellency the Governor and other official members of Council.

Mr. Monteath is not so discursive a Chancellor of the Exchequer as his predecessor, and this year's budget is a very plain, if very business-like, statement of accounts. He tells that in the current year's budget the revenue is estimated to exceed the expenditure and to leave a closing balance of twenty lakhs. But he perforce again explains that this is solely due to the liberality of the Government of India. Much is made of that liberality, but it must not be forgotten that in good times Bombay paid handsome contributions to the Imperial funds and will have to do so again when the tide turns. As the Provincial settlement ends in March next, it is anticipated, and we think safely, that the new agreement will coincide with the opening of a new era of prosperity. Under the arrangements made for the future, Government will be able not only to improve the administration and promote the well-being of the Presidency in a greater degree than in the past period, but to renew a liberal contribution for Imperial requirements, says Mr. Monteath, "which we shall make the more willingly in consideration of the unstinted aid which we have received for the Imperial Exchequer in our time of need." The Government of India has done no more than its duty. Bombay was the weakling of the past year, and the special attention and assistance it received was but its due. So we trust that there will be no unnecessary display of gratitude on the part of the Provincial Government and no more generosity than is called for. A great deal of leeway has yet to be made up. We are told that the recovery of land revenue will continue to be enforced, but it is held to be impossible to gauge with any accuracy the amount likely to be recovered within the financial year. It is, however, estimated that the remissions of assessment due for the revenue years ending 31st July 1900 and 1901 will amount to about fifty-three lakhs, the collection of about seventy-five lakhs having been suspended. Of the latter amount, Mr. Monteath sees that part will have to be remitted in any case, but if the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code becomes law, and advantage is taken of the opportunity which will be offered to many nominal occupants to re-occupy without liability for arrears, but with restriction on the power of transfer, the sum to be foregone will be increased. Of the rest it is explained that such sums as are recoverable, in accordance with the principles prescribed, will be collected and the balance held over for collection in future years. Mr. Monteath might have been excused, if considering the present outlook, he had followed the lead of Lord George Hamilton and built up a loftier superstructure on the foundation of possibilities. But that would have been foreign to the man, who left but little for his opponents to lay hold of. It must not be supposed, however, that the Budget escaped comment by the Council. We have not yet received from Poona reports of all the speeches which were made after Mr. Monteath had concluded his statement, but it is evident from what have already reached us that the hint thrown out by His Excellency the Governor at the last meeting as to the impossibility of digesting the "vast masses of information" they offered, has been lost on the non-members to whom it was directed.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE annual report of the Suez Canal Company, just out, contains matter of a highly interesting nature to shipowners and to travellers in the East, as it becomes apparent that improvements in conformity with modern requirements of navigation will be inaugurated in the near future. Two serious drawbacks have hitherto interfered with the free use of the canal for night traffic, viz., its insufficient depth, and the difficulties steamship companies have met with in satisfying the Company's agents at Port Said or at Suez that the electric search-light their vessels carried was of sufficient power to illuminate the channel 4,000 feet ahead. Since the opening of the Suez Canal little has been done in following the development of navigation, vessels of large tonnage being unknown for some years later. Now, however, that it has become the highway to the East and vessels of the largest tonnage of every nationality have been using it for years the growing necessity for reform has at last aroused the Company to take active measures for the deepening of the channel to a depth of from 30 to 31 feet, the work of which has been begun. It is also contemplated to light the canal by electricity, so as to allow of the traffic proceeding by night. The insufficient depth of the canal is undoubtedly the reason that the year 1900 showed no increase in revenues, and that the traffic, which at first showed a rapidly rising tendency, in late years has been practically at a standstill. The lighting of the canal by electricity will be almost as great a boon to vessels, and as a result of the two improvements as well as of a few minor reforms contemplated the passage of vessels through the canal, particularly those of large tonnage, should be expedited and blocks and delay disappear from the difficulties which impede its navigation. The cost of carrying out the improvements will be considerable, and to meet these expenses a new loan of twenty-five million francs will be negotiated. Apropos of the traffic of the Suez Canal, a German paper has recently boasted that Germany's share has increased considerably at the cost of England. England's share, it admits, is still large, but it is growing smaller from year to year, and during the last ten years has fallen off 15 per cent. Since 1896 England's trade has dropped off about 227 vessels, of 286,359 registered tons, while Germany's has increased 140 vessels, of 926,650 tons. In 1896 England had 66·9 per cent. of the total trade, and in 1900 only 56·7 per cent. Germany's share, on the other hand, increased from 9·3 per cent. to 15 per cent. For a number of years the largest ships using the Canal have sailed under the German flag; further, Germany has, on the average, larger ships than England, for while the average size of the German vessels is 4,431 registered tons the average size of British vessels is only 4,016 tons. Twenty years ago only 15 German vessels passed the Canal and now the number has reached 462. These figures are, however, slightly misleading. England's trade has not dropped off, and her lower percentage in the traffic is due to the increase in the number of vessels under other flags.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

FRANCE has broken off diplomatic relations with Turkey over the Quays incident. M. Constans will leave Constantinople as soon as he can pack his portmanteau and the Turkish Ambassador will receive his passports entitling him to return to Constantinople, where he can make up his mind to pay his own railway expenses. The situation is not so serious as it looks, for although the "Sick Man" has annoyed the French, he will climb down and apologise directly France sends a half-dozen cruisers into the Dardanelles and the Quays are patrolled by French marines. A few days before the mail left the French Embassy demanded the Porte's reply to the Note concerning the Quays, but the Porte had none to give. Both the French and Russian Ambassadors desired an audience, but the Sultan declined all audiences. M. Constans asked to be recalled. The result was that he obtained an audience with Abdul Hamid, which proved highly satisfactory to the Sultan, who was given six months to purchase the Quays at a reduced price, failing which the Company would resume full proprietory rights. How it comes that the conditions concluded a week ago have been withdrawn and the French Ambassador is preparing to flit, we have yet to learn. It does not seem as though France had behaved quite straightforwardly with the "Sick Man." But all ends will be met if France seizes the customs station and retains possession of it until the money desired is paid.

THE NATIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THAT the natives will be much better of under British rule in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony than they were during the Boer regime is shown by the publication of a Blue Book, dealing with the legal position of the blacks under the late Republics. Already there has been a considerable improvement in the status of the native under the new order. The severest critics of Mr. Chamberlain agree that in this matter he has taken the right line and the only exception that can be taken to the position in which the native starts under our rule is in regard to the imposition of flogging for minor offences. The Colonial Secretary, however, only last month sent a very strong recommendation against flogging. At present the punishment has been abolished except for offences under the pass rules. A native found in possession of a false pass or guilty of handing over a pass to another native is liable to twenty lashes. Mr. Chamberlain may, however, be relied upon to secure the total abolition of the lash in all cases which can be met by a small fine.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils' Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S. Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, and Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar.

The Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

A Government Resolution notifies the prohibition of the transport of corpses from Baluchistan to Persia via the Nushki and Sistan route.

The Madras Government has closed the Brahmotsavam festival held at Tirumolai, in the North Arcot district, against all persons from the Punjab. The festival takes place between the 9th and 24th September.

Government have agreed to re-opening leave to China on condition that officers granted such leave remain in the Consular ports and do not proceed to the interior without the express sanction of the General Officer Commanding.

Health permitting, the Rev. G. E. Nicolls, Chaplain of Karachi, will be posted to Simla next Easter, the Rev. M. C. Sanders (at present Chaplain of Simla) being at the same time appointed to the Senior Chaplaincy of Karachi.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla about October 8th for a short trip into the interior. He will eventually leave Simla for Lahore on October 21st. Later on leaving Lahore, about November 5th, he will visit Dalhousie, Chamba, Dharmsala, Kangra, Palanpur, Mandi, Hoshiarpur, and Jullundur, arriving at Lahore again about December 25th, for Christmas.

REVISED draft rules which it is proposed to make under Section 36 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, VII of 1884, are published in accordance with Section 42 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby in yesterday's "Government Gazette" and notice is given that the said revised draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September next. Any objections or suggestions regarding the same, which are forwarded in writing to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, on or before the above date, will be received and considered by the Governor in Council.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 20 was 900, giving a death-rate of 57·74 per annum per thousand as against 136·87 in the corresponding period of last year, and 62·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 110 died from fevers; 201 plague; 1, small-pox; 11, cholera; 95, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 36, dysentery; 44, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet 5; Bhattia, 14; Hindu of other caste, 461; Hindu low caste, 128; Musalman, 162; Parsee, 23; Jew 2; Native Christian, 37; European, 4; Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 313 as against 257 the corresponding period of last year, and 242 the average over the past five years.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, gave judgment at the High Court, yesterday, on an appeal in the case of Dr. Dadoba Janardhan against the Collector of Bombay. The appeal was preferred to the High Court against a decision of Mr. W. Webb, late acting Revenue Judge, Bombay, who, in October last, dismissed a suit brought by the plaintiff against the Collector, in which he asked for a declaration that the plaintiff had a right, in limitation of the right of Government, to hold for ever his land situate at the southern side of the French Bridge at Mathew Road, Girgaum, on payment of assessment at the rate of nine pies per square yard per annum; that Government had no right to enhance the rate; and that the revision of assessment by the Collector might be set aside. The High Court have reversed the decree of the Revenue Judge, Mr. Webb, and have passed a decree in plaintiff's favour. The plaintiff is to get his costs throughout, and the enhanced assessment has been set aside.

IN regard to the Massacres at Chuchou last July, when all the Europeans were murdered, the British officials have made pleatiful demands upon the Chinese authorities, but so far with no effect. When the original demands were neglected, Mr. Warren, in December last, telegraphed to Lord Lansdowne that he had been visited by Sheng, Director-General of Railways, on behalf of Yun-Tau-yi, the newly appointed Governor of Chekiang, asking what punishments Her Majesty's Government desired to be inflicted on the guilty parties at Chuchou. In reply, Mr. Warren handed to Sheng a list of those concerned in the massacres, and said he should insist upon the execution of the Taotai Pao and of all the officials and gentry mentioned in the list; the degradation of the Governor Lin, who must not be employed again; and the payment of an indemnity. He pointed out that there could be no doubt of the official complicity in the massacres, and, as all the foreigners had been murdered, the officials should be punished with the utmost rigour. Sir Ernest Satow also backed up Mr. Warren's demand, informing Li Hung Chang that the capital sentences must be carried out, but despite all this nothing appears to have been done, and twelve months after the outrages the murderers are still at large.

THE SCIENCE OF CONJECTURE.

MR. ANDREW LANG'S NEW BOOK.

THE modern study of the evolution of belief has evidently failed to engage the thinking public to an extent commensurate with the issues involved. We have works like "The Golden Bough," monuments of learning and ingenious conjecture—or say rather arsenals, their batteries aimed straight at the rock of established belief. We await revolutions in thought, searchings of heart, as the outcome; but nothing happens, and the venerable walls seem unconscious of a "qui vive." For this indifference there can be only one explanation, that ethnology is hardly yet regarded by the average reader as a genuine science—"science" meaning "ordered knowledge." Knowledge in superabundance there is, but so unordered that whoever has a theory seems able to prove it from the evidence at hand. Nor does any ethnologist fail of his theory, and chain of theories; for the temptation here is at maximum strength. So we have the large elementary matters still being debated; such as whether the savage does or does not universally conceive of a deity; whether his gods are not loan-gods, borrowed from European, Islamite, or Indian sources; whether religion preceded magic, or magic, religion; whether, "taboo" is everywhere the result of inherent tendencys or is imposed by practical priesthoods; whether or not totems are of great religious importance, and so on.

Nothing better illustrates this present unscientific condition of the science than the first of these topics—the conception by early man of a deity. From every part of the globe, as Mr. Andrew Lang in his latest book, "Magic and Religion," says, but chiefly from the homes of very low savage races, the existence of beings powerful as the Canadian Andousagni or the Australian Mungan-ngaur and Baiame, but, like them, "not addressed in prayer," is reported by travellers of many ages, races, creeds, and professions. But the existence of belief in such beings is fatal to several modern theories of the origin of religion; it is not what most students of this science want to find. "Therefore," says Mr. Lang, and says truly, "these facts have been ignored or hastily slurred over, or the beliefs are ascribed to European and Islamite influences." A chemists, an astronomer, slurs over no fact, but on the contrary, is sensitively alert to every instantantia contradictoria which may confront his theory. So chemistry is a science, while ethnology remains a pseudo-science. It is as if the superstition of savages were contagious, producing in scholars who touch it a certain mental diplopia, large mirages of over-belief (aberglaube), from the known facts. Mr. Tylor's theory ("Primitive Culture") is that the high gods of the low races are borrowed from European teaching. Mr. Frazer's is that religion is the despair of magic; man, originally without religion and trusting in magic, having found by experience that magic could not really control the weather and food-supply—man therefore dreamed that "there were other beings, like himself, but far stronger," who controlled what his magic could not control. Since the doctors so differ, here is the very case in which the unbiassed man of humour on the 'bus, or in the street, might be expected to decide well. How would he decide?

For our part, we are well acquainted with a case of the first discovery of a Deity, though undoubtedly the subject was somewhat "contaminated" with ideas "derived from European or Islamite sources"; but the taint was vague, and the discovery a real discovery. A boy of nine was riding a powerful sorrel stallion down a narrow curved path dividing cliff on one side from ravine on the other; he was alone; and just here the horse, without warning, started to run violently down the steep place. Then and there began the boy's "religious experience." He was unfortunately without magic; whatever ideas of European or Islamite origin had touched him had fallen from him quite like water from a ducks' back; but at that moment he invented a Deity, he "prayed hard." And so, always, when one can conceive of nothing to do in the matter, the mind, by a first movement, is pushed out to conceive of a stronger who can; its second movement, swift as lightning, is to conceive the Strongest Possible; we "appeal to Apollo." So that, if the Deity was not conceived by the first man, he was conceived by the first man in trouble. That first man in trouble was not a man who "despaired of magic," but probably a man frightened to death by the sunrize; so we believe that the man on the 'bus would hold neither with Mr. Frazer that religion is the despair of magic, nor with Mr. Tylor that it was "borrowed," nor with Mr. Lang that it was a speculation as to origins.

But the great vague God soon begins to seem too remote and otiose; a "mediator" is needed. Thus Kiethan has his Hobamok, Baiame his Tundun or Daramulun, Nyankupon his Bobowissi, and so on. Later still, the mediator, himself too remote, may be neglected in favour of "saints," heroes, and ancestors in general. At this point, when religion may be said to be in decay, magic, which is the doubt of religion (and not religion the despair of magic) arises; for magic is a revolt from old gods to new methods mainly associated with new spirits ("the sin of witchcraft is as the sin of rebellion"). Thus spiritualism follows Christianity, and not vice versa; and thus ghost-worshippers like the Zulus say, "In process of time we have come to worship the Amadhlozi (ghosts) only, because we know not what to say of Unkulunkulu; we seek out the Amadhlozi that we may not always be thinking of Unkulunkulu" (who requires too much effort to think of always") Unkulunkulu, however, is still there, seated not only in the clouds, but in the back of the mind. And so we cannot think with Mr. Lang that "nobody beseeched Andousagni to do anything" simply because the Canadians seemed to an observer of 1568 to have "no method or form of prayer to him"; for man is man, and they doubtless prayed to him whenever there was no eye but his to pity, and the cliff brow narrow, and the horse possessed.

The theory, however, that magic precedes religion was necessary to Mr. Frazer's theory of the origins of Christianity; and it was produced. As that theory, in all its complexity, occupies the bulk of "The Golden Bough," so its criticism occupies the bulk of "Magic and Religion." At the Babylonian feast of the Sacæa a criminal is alleged in an imaginary dialogue by Dio Chrysostom (a rhetorician of the first century) to have been stripped, scourged, and hanged instead of the King, who, Mr. Frazer conjectures, was originally sacrificed annually! This fact about the criminal has, as far as we know, been alleged by Dio Chrysostom alone; and the reader's impression is one of amusement at the fabric of conjecture, built upon this one (literary, not scientific) a section. Mr. Frazer himself thinks that he may "have perhaps been led by the interest of the subject somewhat deeper than the evidence warrants;" and that is so. To establish the theory magic has to be proved older than religion, a belief in the mortality of gods has to be assumed, Purim, occurring at Easter, has to be identified with the Sacæa occurring in July and so on "ad infinitum." Upon this palace, built on the sand—for a palace, it is—descend Mr. Lang's rains and winds, and great is the fall thereof.

The most important of the remaining essays that occupy this book is that on the "Cup and Ring." The question, who hollowed out on rocks, &c., the well-known cup-like depressions surrounded by incised concentric circles, and why, and when, has long engaged attention; they occur in tumuli, on Druidical stones, cromlechs, coffins, obeliaks, subterranean walls, rocks, &c., in Cumberland, Australia, Ireland, Brazil, Fiji, and everywhere. Sir James Simpson says: "They are archæological enigmas, which we have no present power of solving." Professor Daniel Wilson asserts that they are holes made by early men in grinding with stone pestles, the concentric rings being drawn "for amusement"—though they occur on the heights of almost inaccessible rocks! Mr. Lang gives what seems a solution. They correspond with the markings on Australian churingas, which are portable sacred objects of wood, &c. Now, the Australian blacks of to-day are regarded as reincarnations of fabulous ancestors (Alcherings), each of whom carried about a churinga, in which his spirit when he died, remained, waiting to be reincarnated. Consequently, a woman who desires a child goes to one of them (in Argyll she would slide down a cup marked rock!). A child's totem is derived from the totem of the ghost, for the markings on the churingas are totemistic.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVES HIS PASSPORTS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Constans leaves Constantinople within forty-eight to seventy-two hours, and the Turkish Ambassador in Paris receives his passports.

France may retaliate by allowing the young Turks full liberty, seizing the customs station until the extinction of the debt or making a naval demonstration.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The French press is surprised at the rupture with Turkey and is still hopeful of an amicable settlement.

The "Matin" states that the French cruiser Cassard started for Turkey yesterday and that a Naval Division is ready to follow.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Foreign Representatives at Seoul have advised the Korean Government to refrain from attempting to remove Mr. McLeavy Brown.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Duke of Cornwall has been installed as Chancellor of the Capetown University.

A PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William is sending to King Edward an enormous silver gilt epergne of his own design.

TEA GROWING IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS.

The Austrian official reports state that the attempts to grow tea in the Transcaucasian territory have proved successful and that plantations in the neighbourhood of Batoum are flourishing.

WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

Colonel Morland with a powerful expedition is proceeding to Yola, the headquarters of the Emir of Adamawa, who is slaving and paralyzing the trade of Benin.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. China, with the outwards mails of the 16th instant, left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. Arabia, with Indian homeward mails arrived at Aden yesterday.

HEAVY RAIN AT SIMLA.

LAND SLIPS AND DEVASTATION.

SUSPENSION OF TONGA AND CART SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Simla has had close on nine inches of rain in the past twenty-four hours, over eight inches falling last night, causing a number of small slips, but not very great damage.

The cart road is blocked temporarily and the Municipal wood godown collapsed and a sweeper woman and two of her children were killed. The godown was crushed in by a slip near the P. W. D. Secretariat.

A big slip is reported near the flour mills below Annandale, where the stream is said to have been blocked, forming a pool which afterwards broke through causing a flood in the valley and drowning several villagers. But this is not yet confirmed.

As regards European houses, only trifling damage has been done. The rain apparently came up from the Arabian Sea and has extended the whole length of the Himalayas, Jalpaiguri getting eight inches Mussoorie six and Chakrata five.

LATER.

Owing to slips and the carrying away of a bridge on the Cart Road, the passenger and tonga service downwards is suspended. Arrangements were made to-day for a special train at Kalka to wait for the tonga conveying mails for Home to enable them to get though.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla on a tour on the 15th October and proceeds to Kashmir to inspect the Imperial Service Troops, returning thence about the 20th November. The further dates are not yet fixed.

INCREASE IN PLAGUE MORTALITY.

A further increase took place in the plague mortality India last week, owing to the rise to 2,720 in the number of deaths in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere the disease continues in abeyance, the only exception being Mysore which had 180 deaths.

THE INDIAN TEA MARKET.

CALCUTTA, AUG 22.

A further 33,600 pounds of tea have been promised to the "Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission," the contributors being Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., for the Dejoo Tea Company, Limited, 1,600 lbs.; and for the Doom Tea Company, Limited, 32,000 lbs. The scheme continues to gain favour, and further support is expected shortly.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR STAMP DUTY.

The Calcutta Trades' Association have again given their attention to the question of the use of postage stamps in payment of one-anna stamp-duty chargeable on instruments under the East India Stamp Act, and have addressed a letter to the Director-General of Post Offices on the subject. Mr. Fanshawe has promised to give the matter his best attention.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Captain Wright, Medical Officer 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, returns to India.

Provision will be made next financial year for the reconstruction of the Fort William arsenal workshops, estimated to cost over Rs. 33,000.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG., 22.

The semi-final ties were played off to-day in connection with the Poona Junior Polo Tournament. Lord Northcote, with several members of the Council were present, also Lady Northcote with a large number of ladies. The first game was between the 20th Hussars and the A. D. C.'s The Hussars won by three goals and two subs. to one goal and one sub. The second game was between the Gunners from Kirkee and the Royal Scots. The latter won by 4 goals and 2 subs to 2 goals. The following is a description of the play.

Government House versus 20th Hussars. The former was represented by Captains Bignell, Wood, Sloane, Stanley, and Greville, while the latter was comprised of Mr. Christy, Capt. James, Mr. Bromly, and Mr. Schreiber.

Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Atkinson.

Time-keeper—Aga S. Shah.

First Chukker—Wood getting on after a throw made an attempt to break through, but was pulled up by Bromly. Schreiber took charge and attacked with no better success, the vigilence of Greville preventing him from becoming effective. A counter-attack by the A. D. C.'s ended in James hitting out. The Hussars retaliated soon after and Schreiber hit a goal. Score one goal all.

Time 6 mins. 32 secs.

Second Chukker—The ball hovered about the centre for some little time until at length Bignell passed on to Wood who rushed down and the Hussars relieved the pressure by hitting out, both sides riding fast. The expedition of a close game was seen in this attack. The A. D. C.'s made some grand attempts to break through, and Greville scored a subsidiary just before time. Score—Hussars one goal to A. D. C's one goal one sub.

The second match was between the Royal Scots and the Royal Field Artillery. The former was represented by Messrs. Leggett, Lumsden, Drysdale, Captain Davie, and the latter consisted of Mr. Bartholomew, Captain Swann, Major Geddes and Colonel Banister.

Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Goring.

First Chukker—Geddes got on shortly after start, but Lumsden brought the ball back in conjunction with Drysdale. Davie headed a counter attack and succeeded in drawing the first goal which was hit from a foul given against Geddes. Swann then took the sphere in charge and a fine run ended in Bartholomew scoring a pretty shot. Score—One goal all. Time 5 mins. 25 secs.

Second Chukker—Lumsden and Drysdale carried the ball on by turns until Swann checked the advance. A cross by Banister gave the Scots the advantage of a free hit which Drysdale turned to account. Davis put in a beauty of a shot and soon after Drysdale scored.

Score—Scots 3 goals to Gunners one goal. Time 6 mins. 26 secs.

Third Chukker—A foul against the Scots was given and Drysdale with a shot scored the fourth goal. Another foul against the Scots resulted in nothing as Drysdale blocked it in time. Score—Scots 4 goals to Gunners 1 goal.

Time 6 mins 56 secs.

Third Chukker—Play was transferred to the middle and Schreiber shortly after pressed and added another sub idiary to the Hussars' score.

Score one goal one subsidiary each. Time 5 mins 32 secs.

Fourth Chukker—James who had been playing well up to form, pounced on the ball and hit a subsidiary. After a short scramble in front of the goal Bromly put the ball between the flags, and Christy shortly after repeated the experiment on the opposition. Score—Hussars 3 goals 2 subs. to A. D. C's. 1 goal 1 sub. 42 seconds remained for the chukker and the game ended in favour of the Hussars.

Fourth Chukker.—Legget asserted himself some what at the start, but missed a good chance of scoring a splendid corner. A subsidiary by Drysdale was deemed and Davie soon after added another.

Score.—Scots 4 goals, 2 subs. to the Gunners one goal. Time 5 mins.

Fifth Chukker—Bartholomew hit another goal and for a minute or so it looked as if the Gunners were about to repeat the stroke, but nothing came of it. Score—Scots 4 goals 2 subs to Gunners 2 goals.

Time 2 minutes 18 seconds.

INCREASED INTEREST ON DEMAND LOANS.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal have increased the rate for demand loans to four per cent.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. MARINE BATTALION

POONA, AUG. 22.

In the one-day cricket match played between the Poona Gymkhana and the Marine Battalion from Bombay, the former won by five runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Harcourt, c Sherkhan, b Soknak	32
Arthur c Glynton b Ebrahim	20
Revd. Haslope b Saknak	1
Wilkins l-b-w b Govind	13
Young b Govind	2
W Spratt b Govind	0
Segeant Ormiston b Govind	0
White c Sherkhan b Govind	1
Kennedy b Soknak	0
Pte Hibbert not out	7
Major Finney c Pandnak b Ebrahim	12
Extras	4
Total	98

MARINE BATTALION.

Lieut. Daldy b Wilkins	17
Havildar Sherkhan c Young b Harcourt	5
Pte Ebrahim c White b Wilkins	4
Pte Kasim b Harcourt	9
Groosnak b Wilkins	14
Lieut. Glynton c Kennedy b Finney	11
Pte Sonmekta b Wilkins	2
Pte Govind not out	23
Havildar Pandnek b Wilkins	0
Pte Bhangnet b Wilkins	1
Pte Saknak c Wilkins b Harcourt	0
Extras	7
Total	93.

EXTRA DAY'S RACES AT POONA.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF GLANDERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Glanders having developed in one horse of the First Bombay Lancers detachment at Ahmednagar, and two cases having been reported suspicious, the extra day's races will take place in Poona on the 4th September next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene, from Shanghai, sailed from Hongkong, for Trieste, on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats quiet.

Good Inbetweener 3 12-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 3-4
2½ per cent. Reduced	101 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

"THE GIRL OF THIRTY."

GOODWOOD AND ITS DRESSES.

DOWRIES FOR DAUGHTERS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

A woman contributor, in a study entitled "The Girl of Thirty," says:—"The girl of thirty years has 'mamma' constantly on her lips, and her innocence is something appalling, phenomenal, considering her previous racketing about. She never understands doubtful allusions of any sort, although a few years earlier she had been wont to laugh boisterously whenever she scented impropriety in the air. At thirty she demands a chaperone would she walk across the Park. It is as if bug-a-boo were after her, this coy maiden of three times ten. But, poor thing, some sign of youth she must retain. Yes, perhaps this is one girl of thirty. But there are others and with a majority vote. The average woman of thirty is an exceedingly able and sensible person. Moreover, she is not as a general thing a discontented creature, nor does her single state in the least indicate that she might not, had she pleased, have secured for herself long since the companionship of estimable man. There are varieties of reasons why women do not marry, and it is curious that people, men and women both, will not give credence to any evidence offered which seeks to prove the possible contentment of an unmarried woman. Few, doubtless, would affirm that a happy married life is not the happiest of all lives—the fullest, the richest. But there are so few of this kind. And the unmarried girl of thirty to-day is very likely to look around and behold the condition of her married sisters with a keenness akin to that with which they consider her desolation. If she is clever, she associates herself with interesting enterprises, adopts a profession by which she can both earn her living and have something to live for. She studies, oftentimes with the earnest ambition of becoming as she grows older a woman of wide culture and constantly broadening sympathies. If she is not clever, she is usually, at any rate, possessed of common sense, which must lead her to an appreciation of every-day opportunities both to be enjoyed and profited by. Hasn't the day come for a cessation of threadbare talk about woman's place being in the home? Of course her place is in the home if she has one. But generalities seldom possess the grace of accuracy, and that particular generality which moralises about woman and the home is often inexact both as to premises and conclusions.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, probably the most widely known woman in the United States, is just now a guest at the Carlton Hotel. Mrs. Palmer is making her annual trip to England and the Continent. She was last year in Paris most of the spring, summer, and fall months as Commissioner from the United States to the Exposition. Mrs. Palmer was the one woman honoured by the States in such a manner, and, in fact, the one woman regularly appointed with full Commissioner rights from any country. She was largely instrumental in securing for her sister in America a great number of awards, and very generous recognition, social and other, for those who happened to be in Paris during the fair. Mrs. Palmer first came into prominence at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. She was president of the board of lady managers, and it was largely because of her success in that capacity that she was appointed to the still more important position last summer. Mrs. Palmer's home is in Chicago, where she owns a beautiful establishment on the Lake Shore drive. Not only is this woman prominent, however, as an executive officer and a promoter of philanthropic enterprises. She is the recognised society leader of the State, and has, by her great beauty and personal charm, made herself leader in a variety of ways. Americans all say of her: "Oh, we are proud of Mrs. Palmer. She is so very clever, you know. And she grows cleverer every day. She is never idle, but always studying, always enlarging her circle of interests. Mrs. Palmer is a most notable instance of what an American woman can do for herself."

A lady who was born in 1801 returned in the eighties to London after a long retirement in the country. I asked what was the change in society which struck her most forcibly. She instantly replied: "The growth of superstition. I hear men and women, apparently sane, gravely discussing such things as second sight, apparitions, and divination. In my youth people who talked such stuff would have been put in Bedlam. Their friends would have wanted no further proof that they were mad." If this judgment on fashionable superstitiousness was true when it was uttered, it is more conspicuously true to-day. Superstitious great and small, innocent and injurious, solemn and silly, flourish rankly in the soil of an idle and luxurious society. Some of them are made tolerable, even interesting, by their antiquity. Salutations to the new moon, homage to magpies, unwillingness to walk under a ladder, horror at the sight of two knives crossed on a dinner-table—these may almost be dignified as folk-lore. Some people decline to live in a house numbered 13, preferring to style it 12A. Hostesses suffer unspeakable agonies if, owing to the failure of one guest or the unexpected arrival of another, they find themselves obliged to sit down thirteen to dinner. Even so thorough a man of the world as Bishop Wilberforce thought it worth while to note in his diary for April, 1873, "Grillion's (13)," and some robust believers were inclined to connect his sudden death three months later with the dreaded numeral. So these grand old crusted superstitions hold their own, and year by year we add new ones or revive ancient ones to keep them company. Zadkiel and Old Moore are habitually quoted. Graphiology is held in high repute. At bazaars for the enrichment of churches fashionable women perform feats of palmistry for which a ragged beggar would be sent to prison. We tell one another's fortunes with coffee-grounds, and invite evening parties for the express purpose of gazing into crystals. Table turning has been a little discounted since the days of "Mr. Sludgy the Medium," but spiritualism, in a form less crudely mechanical, and therefore less easy of detection, flourishes perennially.

The wedding of Lady Muriel Finch to Mr. William Worthington, which took place at St. Peter's Eaton-square, on Saturday, was a very pretty one. The bride looked very charming in her bridal dress of accordion-pleated crepe, with airy train of tulle and Brussels lace, and a Brussels lace veil over her small coronet of orange blossoms. She was given away by her father, Lord Aylesford, and followed by six pretty girls—Lady Violet Finch and Miss Rose Linton, sister and half-sister of the bride, among them—all in soft white satin gowns veiled in chiffon, with "angel" sleeves, and wearing big white lace hats with touches of pink and black velvet bows. They carried bouquets of La France roses tied up with pink velvet and wore diamond heart pendants, the gift of the bridegroom. There was no reception, but among those present at the church were Lady Aylesford, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Lady Anne Murray and Miss Murray, Lady Kilmarnock, in mauve and biscuit lace; Lady Grey-Egerton, charmingly pretty in peach colour, with a flower toque; Mrs. Miller Mundy, in grey, who brought a bridesmaid daughter; Lady Evelyn Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Lord Guernsey, Sir Frederick and Lady Peel, Cora Lady Strafford, in black and white; the Dowager Lady Aylesford, in black; Lady Chetwode, in black, who brought her daughter; Mrs. Eliot, Lord Leigh, who escorted Miss Agnes Leigh, Mrs. Hamar Bass, Lady Mackenzie, and Baron and Baroness Zuylen de Nyevelt. The service was fully choral, the unaccompanied boys' voices in the anthem having a telling effect in the spacious church. The bride and bridegroom left very early in the afternoon for The Bury, Seamington, lent by the Dowager Lady Aylesford.

"La Boheme," the last performance but one at Covent Garden, which closes its season with "Romeo et Juliette," attracted an unusually large audience for the time of year on Saturday evening. The useful opera was admirably given in spite of there being occasional slight traces of Mme. Melba's recent indisposition discernible in her voice, which, however, had entirely disappeared by the time she gave the "mad scene" from Lucia. The house, though very full, was not at all brilliant in appearance, as there was little colour and hardly any diamonds were to be seen. Lady De Grey, in black, with three rows of large pearls round her neck and diamond pendant earrings, was in her box with Lord DeGrey; in the box beneath was Mme. von Andre, in white, who had Mrs. Jack Leslie with her; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin were in their box with Lord and Lady Cork; Lady Blandford was in a box on the ground tier with Lady Norah Churchill, Miss Vivian (one of the twin Maids of Honour), and Lord Vivian; Mrs. Ronalds and Lady Kilmorey were together, the former in white. Mrs. Bischoffsheim, who was in a box with two very pretty women, had on some beautiful diamonds. Mrs. Arthur Wilson was with Miss Muriel Wilson. Sir Gerald and Lady Fitz-Gerald were together in a box on the ground tier; and Mr. Alfred Rothschild's box, notwithstanding the presence on the ledge of the traditional box of sweets, remained empty. In the stalls were Lady Cynthia Graham, in black, with a twist of white tulle in her hair; Mr. and Lady Maud Ramsden, Lady William Nevill, Lady Blanche Conyngham, Mrs. Smith-Barry, Lord Cecil Manners, Lord Rowton, who divided his time between the stalls and the omnibus box; Sir Edward Bradford, Mr. Arnold Morley, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, and many others.

The Goodwood Meeting opened in glorious weather, the sun shining from a cloudless sky, though the heat was tempered by a refreshing breeze. There was no noticeable falling off in the attendance which, both in the Duke of Richmond's private stand and on the lawn under the trees, was a large and representative one. The Duke of Richmond himself was an early arrival on the scene, and it was noticed that he clung to the tall hat and black frockcoat of former years, though all his guests appeared in the more modern and comfortable attire—Panama or straw hats and flannel suits. Among the Goodwood House party were Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, Lord Durham and Lady Anne Lambton, Lord Crewe and Lady Annabel Crewe-Milnes, Lady Chesterfield (in white, with black coat and hat), Lady Falmouth (in grey and white with a low white hat), Lady Alington (in white and mauve), Sir John and Lady Evelyn Cotterell, Mr. and Lady Violet Brassey; and, among the men, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Falmouth, Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox, Lord Cole, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Bingham, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest, Lord Cadogan, and Mr. Henry Chaplin. Most of Mrs. Willie James' party also were at one time or another to be seen up in the Duke's private stand.

Lady Chelsea, who was in pale grey voile, was one of the prettiest women to be seen; the Duchess of Devonshire was also in grey, and Lady Wolverton wore white, with a black hat. Mrs. Blandell Leigh, who came with the party from West Dean, was in black; Lady Mar and Kellie was in black and white, and Mrs. James herself wore mauve. Among Mrs. James' others guests at luncheon were Lord Wolverton, Lord Chelsea, Lord Essex, M. de Soveral, Lady Marjorie Wilson, (in grey with a picture hat) Lady Alexandra Carrington, in mauve; Lady Colebrooke; Lady Newtown-Butler, in mauve; Mrs. Chaine, in white; Lady Julie Lowther, in white; Miss Muriel Wilson, in white and mauve; Lady Alice Stanley, in grey embroidered linen; Lady Lurgan, in lavender muslin, with Lord Lurgan; and Lady de Trafford, in black and white. Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Mrs. Willis Lawson, Captain Hedworth Lambton, Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Hwfa Williams, and Lord and Lady Marcus Beresford were also entertained at Mrs. Willie James' hospitable table or at that of Mr. Reuben Sassoon adjoining, where a crowd of men was always congregated. Lady Hamilton of Ipsig was entertaining at luncheon time, her party including Mr. and Mrs. Archie Hamilton. There was also much entertaining at the prettily set-out tables of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the New, the Cavalry, and the Tiffin clubs, at which latter, Mr. Lionel Tollemache, Mr. W. F. Dundas, Captain Mulligan, Captain Arthur Hill and Mr. Douglas Baird all had parties.

It is not given to many of us to enjoy the privilege—or otherwise—of overhearing declarations of love; but apparently the lynxeyed Max O'Rell has been enabled to witness such little scenes from the life—consequently his remarks on declarations of love in England and France will be read with interest. In France, he says, the foolish animal has to go on his knees at the feet of the adored one, who through her modestly-drooping eye-lashes can make an inventory of the suitor's least defects, of the bald spot on his crown, his languishing eyes, with their white turned up in the ardour of passion, may be, of the little wart which will obtrude itself for observation, especially at such a moment. The poor Frenchman is obliged to run the risk of making himself very ridiculous. Now, turn to England. Here, if you would a-wooing go, you sit down comfortably, very much at your ease, with the beloved object of your dreams at your side, or sitting on a cushion at your feet. Thus situated, you can murmur your soft whispers of love into her ears without any risk of dislocating your spinal column. The ladies will possibly think that the business is more nicely arranged in France, but they will hardly get the other sex to agree with them.

A very handsome settlement has been made upon Lady Muriel Worthington by her husband's father—a sum, I hear, of no less than £100,000, which comes to her in the event of her husband's death. Mr. Worthington, who has given his son an allowance of £3,000 a year, is a very rich man and partner in the old brewing firm of Worthington. In addition to a place in Staffordshire, Mr. Worthington rents Aucamore House in Perthshire for the spring fishing, and for the shooting season. Auchmore is ideally situated on the shore of Loch Tay, and is the dower house of the Breadalbane family.

"Dowries for Daughters" is the subject of a correspondence in one of the "new" journals. This, it appears, is now the war cry of a large number of British bachelors. They are out on strike. They won't marry until they are paid to marry. They are not ashamed of their position. They look upon themselves as marketable commodities, and they expect their price. The fathers, however, write plaintively to deplore the dowry habit. "Perplexed Parent" says:—"I have four daughters, all of them marriageable. How can I give a dowry to each on my small salary? Besides I got no dowry with my wife and why should I do better than I was done by?" "I see you are mentioning dowries," writes a man from Upton Park. "I am twenty-six, tall, dark, handsome, and rather magnetic and fascinating in my ways. My income is £200 a year. Reckoning me as being worth three years purchase, I think I should hold out for a dowry of £600. I shall try it, but, of course, I may have to reduce my figure. "I think that before long the dowry habit will become confirmed in England," says a man with the pen-name of "Pleased Bachelor." "So far America has been shipping her brides here, and disposing of them to good markets simply because she has the sense to equip them with dowries. "Pleased Bachelor" is respectfully reminded that the "Express" is making no battle in behalf of dowries. Its private opinion on the dowry plan is—but that has nothing to do with it. This marriage column belongs to its readers. A reader at Fulham who gets 50s. a week and no dowry keeps his wife and child on that sum. He thinks it cannot be done for less. He has not travelling expenses, and buys no luncheons because his place of business is near his home. Half his income he gives to his wife.

An outfit for a visit to the seaside would be a simple matter if it were not for the incessant fluctuation of the temperature, always more marked round the coast than inland. One has to provide gowns, and coats and hats for a dozen varieties of weather and after the trouble of selecting and packing them there follows the difficulty of finding accommodation for them in the limited housing room for garments in the usual seaside lodging. For hot and sunny days there will be the white serge or alpaca and the holland suit, with something dainty and cool for afternoon. For doubtful weather there must be a provision of tailor-made coat and skirt, and for a run to the post on a wet day there will be a waterproof and a pair of stout boots. For the evening walk and listening to the band by moonlight a comfortable wrap will be necessary, and, as a rule, the winter coat itself is not too warm for this agreeable, but somewhat chilly amusement. When the weather is very hot and airless in towns it is very difficult for the dwellers therein to imagine how needful it is to provide against all these contingencies, and as a consequence about eight persons in every ten are obliged to send home for extra garments when they have been a couple of days at the seaside; and the shops do a lively trade in warm capes, "clouds," and knitted or crocheted shawls, to say nothing of ruffles and fur boas.

APPEAL AGAINST ENHANCED ASSESSMENT.

DECISION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Appelate Side of the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar delivered judgment in an appeal in the case of Dr. Dadoba Janardhan against the Collector of Bombay. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. Webb, late acting Revenue Judge, Bombay, who, in October last, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. G. S. Rao, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the appellant, while the Hon Mr. Scott, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff's claim in the Court below was that it might be declared that there is a right on the part of the plaintiff in limitation of the right of Government to hold his land, situate at the southern side of the French Bridge at Mathew Road, Girgaum, for ever on payment of assessment at the rate of nine pies per square yard per annum, and that Government have no right to enhance he said rate A former Collector of Bombay had informed the purchaser of the land that it would be assessed at nine pies per square yard, and the purchaser had accepted this last mentioned rate. On the faith of this understanding that assessment at the rate so fixed, and no more would be charged by Government, the purchaser (the appellant's father) completed the purchase of the land which consisted of three plots, and the assessment had been since paid. Plaintiff was, however, it was alleged, served with a notice from the Collector in August 1899, intimating that he had fixed the assessment on the premises at the rate of six annas and six pies per square yard, the same to come into force on 1st October, 1899. Plaintiff said that if the said assessment was upheld, the effect of it would be to reduce the selling value of the property by fully Rs. 30,000. Plaintiff said the revision and enhancement of the assessment were in breach of the agreement and understanding with Government, and that in any case the latter were, by their conduct, estoped from claiming any right to enhance the assessment once fixed.

Mr. Webb, by his judgment, found all the issues in the defendant's favour and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The learned Chief Justice, at the close of an elaborate judgement, said they were then met with the question, what assessments were leviable or chargeable in respect of the premises? When Mr. Janardhan, the plaintiff's father, the purchaser of the land, sought information on this point prior to the completion of the purchase, he was referred by Government to the Collector, by whom he was told that the land would be assessed at the rate of nine pies per square yard. Though the Collector was requested to state not only what the assessment would be, but also what were the rules affecting the amount of the assessment, he never so much as hinted that there would be a right to enhance in the future. But this silence, the defendant now suggested, practically amounted to a reservation of that right. His lordship said he could understand that suggestion, had Mr. Janardhan been taking the premises as an occupant or a tenant from year to year, but it appeared to his lordship unreasonable in relation to a purchase out and out of the property for its full value; and here it must be remembered that Government took an expert opinion as to the value and learnt from it that Mr. Janardhan was paying for the property at its full value. Surely to such a purchaser the intention to reserve or the right to enhance assessment should in all fairness have been clearly disclosed; and his lordship could not bring himself to believe that Government or the Collector were acting in the disingenuous manner that the defendant would now have the court ascribe to them. It was, in his lordship's opinion, besides the point to cite the maxim that a man must be taken to know the law. The Government undoubtedly had the power to fix the amount of assessment; and the only question here was, whether it did not do so; and that was not a matter within the maxim. His lordship thought that the meaning that a reasonable man would, under the circumstances, ascribe to the Collector's reply was that a specific limit of nine pies per square yard per annum was established within the meaning of section 8 of the Act. If that be so were not the Government and the Collector now bound? If the Government be bound, there could be no question that the Collector was. This was not disputed in the argument. But whether it be put on the ground of collateral contract or of estoppel, it seemed to his lordship that Government was bound. In his lordship's opinion, the conduct of Government, coupled with the statement of the Collector, made on their behalf for the purposes of the purchase, was under the circumstances such as to create and encourage in the purchaser, as a reasonable man the belief that he was purchasing property substantially worth Rs. 33,000, and that Government were not silently reserving to themselves an unfettered right to destroy the value of that property, and practically to confiscate that which had been sold. The facts appeared to his lordship to bring the case within section 115 of the Evidence Act. If the defendant was right in his contention, then it was open to the Collector, on the very next day, to raise the assessment to the figure at which he now had purported to fix it, or even to a greater amount. Such a conclusion appeared to his lordship to be opposed to what was reasonable, to what was probable, and to what was fair. In his lordship's opinion, the decree of the Revenue Judge should be reversed, and a decree passed in the plaintiff's favour; and the enhancement should be set aside. The plaintiff should get his costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who delivered a separate judgment, agreed with the conclusions of the Chief Justice and in the decree passed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month has been granted to the Honble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Mr. F. H. Warden, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for nine months and twenty days, with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. R. MacTier.

Mr. W. A. Daboie, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for three months, from the date of his relief by Mr. H. R. Hume.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for nine months.

Mr. G. R. Durbury, Professor of Forestry, College of Science, Poona, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension for one month of the leave on medical certificate previously sanctioned.

Mr. M. Macmillan, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. E. Maconachie, I. C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and thirteen days, in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs for nine months and eighteen days.

The Honble Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Mr. M. H. Hayward, I. C. S., District Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, is appointed in addition to his own duties an Additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Sessions Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension till the 9th March 1902 of furlough on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased, to appoint Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., Bar-at-Law I. C. S., on return from leave, to be on special duty for making the enquiries ordered by the Government of India in connection with the curtailment and reduction of annual reports and returns.

Bengali enterprise is slowly developing. A glass manufacturing company, owned chiefly by Bengalis, was in existence in a suburb of Calcutta a few years ago, but had to wind up its business, as it had to import European glass-makers at great cost. A Bengali, who has been learning the art of glass-making in Europe, is soon expected back, and it is likely that on his return the Bengali Glass Manufacturing Company will be resuscitated.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING AT POONA.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS).

POONA, AUG. 22.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at Poona today, the main business on the agenda being the introduction of the Financial Statement and the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code. His Excellency the Governor presided, and the members present were:—

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding; The Hon. Sir H. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S; The Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S; The Hon. Advocate General; The Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale; The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A; The Hon. Mr. Silas Mayer Moses; The Hon. Mr. D. McIver; The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M.A. (Oxon.); The Hon. Rao Bahadur Anbyut Bhaskar Desai; The Hon. Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S; The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt., L.M; The Hon. Mr. Dajt Abaji Khare, B.A. LL. B; The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S; The Hon. Mr. J. C. Pottinger, M. Inst. C.E; The Hon. Mr Allahbakshkhan valad Allbakshkhan Shahwani Taipur; The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., L.L.B: The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S; The Hon. Mr. H.F. Aston, I.C.S; The Hon. Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar.

The general interest in the proceedings was indicated by the large number of the public who occupied the galleries.

His Excellency the President in opening the proceedings said, as they had plenty of business to dispose of he would propose that instead of going through the formality of reading out answers to the questions put by different members they might be taken as read, as they had already been supplied to the members concerned, and copies would be supplied to the Press.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing what amounts of land revenue were in arrear in each district of the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions before the date of the publication of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill in May last, and what sums out of these have since been collected?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—A statement, containing the information asked for by the honorable member, is laid on the table.

THE STATUS OF SHETSANDIS.

The Hon'ble Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to set at rest the doubts which have, from time to time, been raised regarding the status of Shetsandis? (b) At what rate of pay per man per month has the allowance of the Shetsandis been calculated in the Belgaum district? (c) What is the proportion between the assessment of service land and the calculated allowance of Shetsandis in the different talukas of the Belgaum district?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—(a) A full enquiry has been made into the questions raised by certain decisions of the Courts regarding the status of Shetsandis. As a result of this enquiry Government are confirmed in the view previously expressed, that Shetsandis generally have not the rights of Watandars under Bombay Act III of 1874. (b) The information before Government is that Shetsandis in the Belgaum district as a rule receive as present Rs. 24 per annum. (3) The information is not readily available and Government are reluctant to call on the Collector to submit it in the existing pressure of work.

INQUIRY ABOUT A REPORT

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—Has the report of the Commissioners, referred to in paragraph 2 of reply to question No. 8, dated 24th August 1900, been received. How many suits have been disposed off and how many remain pending?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The reports have been received and statements giving the information desired by the honourable member are laid on the table. In view of the enormous volume of work in the Satara district the progress made there is not unsatisfactory. The results in Poona are apparently much less satisfactory. But Government are informed that up to the 31st January last the proportion of outstandings collected amounted in Government villages to only 21 per cent. against nearly 24 per cent. in alienated villages. There is therefore no *prima facie* evidence that the instructions of Government that equal diligence should be shown as regards revenue collection in the latter class of villages as in the former have been disregarded.

INDEBTED DECCAN SARDARS.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked.—Will Government be pleased to state whether they are in a position to introduce a measure referred to in reply to my question No. 1, dated 14th February 1901, for the relief of the indebted Sardars in the Deccan on the lines of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The question is under the consideration of Government.

THE RESULT OF AN INQUIRY.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji,

village officers in respect of revenue collections in alienated villages.

EFFICIENCY OF MAMLATDARS.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—Will Government be pleased to make prompt collection of Inamdars' revenue a test of efficiency of Mamlatdars and other revenue officers as is done in the case of Government revenue?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—So far as the circumstance cited is a test of efficiency it is also applied in the case of the collection of Inamdars' revenue.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—(a) Is it a fact that the share of Hebli Sarsanjam, held by the deceased Saranjamdar Pandurangrao Krishnarao has been resumed and regranted to a distant member of the family? (b) Is it also a fact that the deceased Pandurangrao has direct lineal male descendants? (c) Will Government be pleased to state their reasons for the decision? (d) Is it a fact that Chidambarrao, the grand-son of Pandurangrao, had applied for an inquiry? Will Government be pleased to grant him a hearing?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—(a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) The Saranjam was resumed on the death of the holder and was at the absolute disposal of Government. Government must decline to publish the reasons by which they were guided in making the re-grant of the Saranjam. (d) and (e). Chidambarrao was allowed a full opportunity to state his claims before the re-grant was made. Government cannot now permit the question to be re-opened.

DEMANDS FROM INAMDARS.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—Will Government be pleased to state under what provision of law they demand from inamdars sums which have to be expended on account of Garkharcha and Haklars.

UNCLAIMED CASH ALLOWANCES.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—Who is entitled to the cash allowances in Inam villages which remains unpaid, not being claimed within the statutory period.

RECOVERY OF LAND REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Khandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the amounts of the land revenue recovered from the different districts of the Presidency during the months of June and July last?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The honourable member is reffered to the answer to the Honourable Mr. Mehta's question on the same subject.

RELINQUISHED LANDS IN GUJARAT.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the extent and assessment of lands relinquished in each of the talukas of Gujarat during the year ending 31st March 1901?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—A statement containing the information asked for by the honourable member is laid on the Table.

FORFEITED LANDS IN GUJARAT.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the extent and assessment of lands in each of the talukas of Gujarat in respect of which orders of forfeiture were passed during the year ending 31st March 1901 and since from 1st April to 31st July 1901?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—A statement containing the information asked for by the honourable member is laid on the Table.

THE ACTION OF COLLECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(1) Whether they are aware that in some parts of Gujarat and the Thana district the Collectors have been refusing to receive the assessments of lands, the occupancy rights in which though forfeited have not been sold away and they have been returning the assessments paid in respect of such lands on the grounds that the lands are forfeited; and (2) Whether this practice has met with the approval of Government?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—No complaints or information regarding the existence of the practice referred to have been received by Government. The expediency of restoring forfeited lands on tender of arrears after forfeiture will depend on the circumstances of the individual case. The matter is left under No. 53 of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code to the discretion of the Collector, and in the opinion of the Governor in Council should continue to be so left.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to state (1) Whether they have received any representation from the official President of the Surat Municipality with references to the rate of exchange to be charged on remittances to England for the materials of their water works and, (2) If so, what orders have they passed thereon? (3) If such a representation was not received will Government be pleased to state why its submission was withheld?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—The matter is under enquiry.

MUNICIPALITIES AND NOMINATED MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—(1) Have Government noticed that among the Councillors elected and nominated for the triennial term commencing the 1st of April 1901 of the Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Dholka, Godhra, Kaira, Broach, Thana, Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Kalwa Mahim thereby a larger proportion of nominated members than would have been admissible under the Bombay Act, III of 1901, under which the Municipalities have to act? (2) Do Government propose to take any steps in order that the proportion between the elected and the nominated members may meet the requirements of the new Act?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—(1) the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact. (2) These Municipalities have been constituted under Bombay Act II of 1884 and not under Act III of 1901. Government have, however, already decided that as soon as an opportunity arises for a new starting point the provisions of the new Act should be complied with, and action in this direction has recently been taken in the case of certain Municipalities in the Central and Southern Division.

THE CONDUCT OF POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of the Third Class Magistrate of Matar, in the Kaira district, in the case of Emperor vs. Bai Sada, which has been published in the newspapers, in which the Magistrate has stated that several complaints were lodged by the police against the wives, sisters or mothers of the grain-dealers immediately after their refusal to bring Sidha to the Katcheri, and that no such complaints seemed to have been lodged before that date, even in the months of May, June and July when cholera was raging in Matar? (2) Will Government be pleased to direct an enquiry into the conduct of the police in this matter?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—Government have no knowledge of the matter, but inquiries have now been made.

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF AT SURAT.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—(1) Will Government be pleased to say whether there was a committee of respectable gentlemen formed at Surat for the purpose of distributing charitable relief? (2) Was the assistance of the members of the committee availed of in the distribution of the relief? (3) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that in the account of the Surat Fancy Fair Fund that has been published Rs. 24,103 are shown as having been handed over to "Famine Fund"? (4) Will Government be pleased to state who were the individuals described therein as Famine Fund? (5) Are detailed accounts of the expenditure open for the inspection of the contributors of the fund, and where they are?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Government have no information regarding the matters referred to by the honourable member, which are not such as in any way come under their control.

HOLDINGS IN BROACH DISTRICT.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what is the number of holdings of over 5 acres and up to 10 acres in surveyed rayatwari villages of the district of Broach?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The exact information desired by the honourable member is not available on the records of Government, but the number of holdings between 5 and 25 acres in extent was, in the year 1899-1900, 14,371.

THE GUJARAT CATTLE FARM.

The Hon. Mr. S. Meyer Moses asked:—Will the Government be pleased to say what progress the Cattle Farm has made which was started last year at Gujarat under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—The Gowshala at Chandola is a private not a Government concern. However, the honourable member will apply to the Commissioner, N. D., I have no doubt he will be able to obtain information from him at any time. I am glad to be able to say that the farm has been successfully started, and is likely in the opinion of competent judges, to prove an useful institution.

LAND REVENUE RECOVERIES AND ARREARS.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the amount of recoveries of land revenue during the last three months and the amount of arrears still due in the different districts of the Presidency?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The honourable member is referred to the answer to the Honourable Mr. Mehta's question on the same subject.

THE ACTION OF A MAHALKARI.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Has Government been pleased to observe the statement published in the *Kesari* newspaper, dated 6th instant, that the Mahalkari of Umbargaon, in the Thana district, has issued notices declaring that holdings would be forfeited if assessment is not paid on a certain day, and that the lands would be regranted on the tenure proposed to be created by the new Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The statement referred to has been noticed, and the Collector has been asked in report on it.

THE JUICE OF PALMYRA TREES.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say if it has received any memorials on the subject of utilising the juice of palmyra trees for making jaggery therefrom? (b) Are Government aware that in Tinnevelly and other districts in the South of Madras the preparation of jaggery from the juice of palmyra trees has given rise to a considerable industry? (c) Will Government be pleased to initiate legislation on the lines of the Madras Revenue Code, Section 15, authorising the tapping for the preparation of jaggery of such palmyra trees as may not be used for Abkari purposes?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—(a) A memorial has recently been received and is under the consideration of Government. (b) Government have special information on the point. (c) The honourable member is referred to the first part of this answer.

THE OVER-BRIDGE AT DADAR STATION.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—(a) Has the Government been pleased to notice observations of the Coroner of Bombay in connection with an inquest held on account of an accidental death which occurred at the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway on the 14th March 1901? (b) Will Government be pleased to state if any progress has been made in regard to the question of building an over-bridge across the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—(a) The remarks of the jury have been brought to the notice of Government, but not any observations of the Coroner. (b) A foot-overbridge and several other works at Dadar Station were sanctioned in 1898, but all progress has been stopped owing to the objection raised by the Municipal Corporation to the emplacement of railway works on the Vehar main which runs alongside the railway. To meet the difficulty the Railway Company have been engaged in preparing revised plans which, it is hoped, will be submitted shortly.

JUVENILES AND DRUNKENNESS.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement showing the number of convictions of juvenile offenders for disorderly behaviour or helplessness brought on by drinking during the last five years?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—The information required by the honourable member is not available, nor, in the absence of special reasons, are Government disposed to call on Magistrates to endeavour to compile such a statement.

LIQUOR SHOP LICENSES.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table a statement of (1) Licenses for the opening of new liquor shops and (2) Of permits for the transfer of existing liquor shops to new localities granted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, during the last three years?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—(1) The honourable member is referred to the Abkari reports, Imperial Form No. 3 appended to which contains the required information. (2) The information asked for by the honourable member has been called for.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Will Government be pleased to direct that figures showing the number of juvenile offenders of all classes be given in the Annual Police Report of the Town and Island of Bombay as was done up to a very recent date?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—The subject is under consideration, and a reference has been made to the Commissioner of Police.

RAILWAY BETWEEN BARSI ROAD AND PANDHARPUR.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if there is a near prospect of Railway communication being established between Barsi Road and Pandharpur?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, have accepted terms for an extension of the Barsi Light Railway from Barsi Road to Pandharpur, and the Secretary of State has issued instructions for the preparation of the necessary contract to give effect to the arrangements agreed upon. Government have not yet received intimation that the contract has been executed. It is believed that the Board anticipate raising the capital for the extension during the current year.

COLLECTION AND SUSPENSION OF LAND REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale asked:—(1) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing for each district of the Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions (a) the amount of land revenue in arrears at the end of April last; (b) the portion of this amount recovered since then; (c) the amount finally ordered to be remitted; and (d) the amount ordered to be suspended? Will Government also state whether the amounts ordered to be remitted or suspended have been announced to the agriculturists concerned? (2) Will Government be pleased to state what extent of area in each district of the Presidency proper has been, since May last, declared to be forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the Government demand, and for what amounts of arrears the forfeitures in question have taken place? (b) Is it true that in Nasik and some other districts lands were, in a few instances, forfeited after the famine of 1896-1897 for the non-payment of the Government assessment and were regranted without the right of free transfer? If so, what is the total extent of the area that has been thus dealt with up to now?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—With reference to clauses (a) and (b) of the question the honourable member is referred to the answer to the Honourable Mr. Mehta's question on the subject. As regards clauses (c) and (d) the honorable member is referred to the statement laid on the table, which shows the estimates of remissions and suspensions. In some cases the estimates were based on detailed inquiries but in others were submitted before these inquiries were completed. Where lists have been fully prepared and approved, it will be held that people have been led to expect the remissions and suspensions entered in them. Details of the actual sums announced to have been suspended and remitted will not be received till the close of this month.

RISE IN GROUND RENTS AT MATHERAN.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked:—(a) Have Government received a petition, dated 22nd May 1901, signed by certain barbers, butchers, washermen, shopkeepers and other poor residents of Matheran, complaining that their ground-rents have been suddenly enhanced to four, five, six and even sixteen times their original amounts? Have Government inquired into the grievances complained of, and, if so, will Government state what is the result of the inquiry? (b) Have Government similarly received a petition from five Parsi house-owners at Matheran, complaing that their ground rents have been suddenly raised from Rs. 8 Rs. 4, Rs. 4, Rs. 7 1-2 and Rs. 6 per annum to Rs. 180, Rs. 144, Rs. 60, Rs. 60 and Rs. 36 per annum, respectively, and that these rents amount to an assessment of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per guntha, as against 3 annas per guntha which lease-holders, who hold leases for fixed periods from Government, pay at Matheran. Will Government be pleased to inquire into the complaint, and if they have already done so, will they state what is the result of the inquiry?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Government regret that they have been unable to procure the desired information under (a) in time to lay before the Council at the present sitting. As regards (b) Government have no information.

COMPENSATION FORLAND.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked:—Will Government be pleased to call for a return of compensation settled by the special Mamlatdar in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar district for lands taken up permanently for the Shevgaon-Moholi Road, as also of the settlements made of lands taken up temporarily for famine purposes in 1900? Is it true that the compensations awarded by this special Mamlatdar in the Shevgaon, Newasa, and Kopergaon Talukas were in all cases excessively low, compared with those awarded by other special Mamlatdars in other talukas of the district; that in some cases the persons to whom extremely low compensations were awarded, amounting to a few pies only, did not care to accept the amounts and that Government were thus enabled to take their lands without paying anything to them at all? Is it true that one Ganpat Kashinath Kalaskar of Pathardi has been made to part with his land, containing 37 mango trees in one survey number, and several other trees in another survey number, without any compensation being paid to him at all and that he has not been even allowed to cut down the trees and remove the wood? Is this Mamlatdar the same gentleman whose excess of zeal in the assessment of the income tax I had to bring to the notice of Government on a former occasion? Will Government be pleased to direct an inquiry into the matter?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—A report has been called for.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—(a) The Commissioner, S. D., refused to entertain a joint petition on this subject, and Government have declined to interfere with this order. (b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

LAND LIABLE FOR FORFEITURE.

The Hon. Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare asked:—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing—(a) How much land in the occupation of holders in each district was liable for forfeiture for arrears of land revenue on the 1st of August 1901? (b) What were the arrears of land revenue due from holders in each district on the 30th April 1901 and how much of them was recovered during the months of May, June and July? (c) How much of these arrears was paid by "bona fide" agriculturists and how much by others for them?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—With reference to clause (b) of the question, the honourable member is referred to the answer to the Honourable Mr. Mehta's question on the same subject. The information asked for in clauses (a) and (c) is not on the records of Government, and it has not been called for because it could not have been supplied in time for the Council Meeting.

THE KARACHEE PORT TRUST BILL.

On the motion of Sir Charles Ollivant the Council agreed to extending the time given to the Select Committee on the Karachee Port Trust Bill to the next Bombay Sessions of the Council, and to place the Hon. Mr. Pottinger on the Committee in place of Mr. Tate and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola in place of Mr. Bomanji Pedit.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in introducing the Financial Statement, said: "To save the time of the Council I propose that the Financial Statement, of which I have already sent a copy to each Hon'ble member be taken as read and thus put on the record of the proceedings of the Council. Nothing has transpired since the preparation of the Statement was completed to necessitate any material modification of what is stated in it. According to the latest accounts the collection of land revenue is materially below the amount which was expected to be realised before the close of the last revenue year, but, for several reasons I have mentioned, it is not possible in existing circumstances to gauge with any accuracy what may be paid or levied within the current financial year. We have calculated on a normal season and according to present indications there is a strong probability of the hope being fulfilled. In the greater part of the Presidency the rain has been sufficient for cultivation, but in some parts of the Deccan more now somewhat urgently needed for kharif cultivation; and on that account the number of people requiring relief is still rising instead of falling there as by this time we expected it would. But in these places the rabi cultivation is more important and the general outcome depends mainly on the later rain. After the experience we had in the years succeeding the famine of 1891—1899, the appearance in some districts of rats in large numbers and of locusts has caused us some anxiety, but vigorous measures have been taken and are being taken for their destruction, and we hope that the injury they may cause will not attain large dimensions. We do not yet know, however, to what extent, if any, the locusts have deposited eggs in the places they have visited. More, however, depends as regards the destruction both of rats and locusts on heavy rain, which we hope to get, than on anything which can be done by human agency. On the whole there is every hope that the scourge of famine which has so long affected this Presidency is now near the close and that in the current year we shall enter on a brighter era.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902.

This statement deals, as usual, with the final Accounts of the year 1899-1900, with the Revised Estimates of 1900-1901 and with the Budget Estimates of 1901-1902 concerning the transactions which under the financial arrangements with the Government of India, have been placed under the control of this Government. The provincialised services have been described in Appendix A. The Allocated Revenue transactions mentioned in this statement are mere book adjustments and balance themselves on both sides of the account. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

2. The year 1899-1900, which was the third of the current Provincial Settlement, opened with a balance of 15,04 which had been supplied by the Government of India in the preceding year, and closed with a zero balance. Amongst the disastrous effects of the failure of the monsoon in 1899 over an extensive area of the Presidency were a heavy decline of revenue and increase of expenditure. The opening balance was converted into a large deficit in the Provincial accounts, which the Government of India made good. The contributions made by that Government on this account and the direct plague expenditure amounted to 35,45. The total revenue, inclusive of these contributions aggregated 4,25,77 as compared with 4,34,71 and 4,28,09 entered in the Budget and Revised Estimates, respectively. The whole of the direct expenditure on famine relief operations, which being beyond the resources of this Government was taken over by the Government of India, amounted to 1,15,43. The Provincial Revenues had, however, to bear all indirect famine charges, aggregating 8,83. Including these and, in addition, charges of 12,51 for direct and 3,81 for indirect plague expenditure, the total Provincial outlay amounted to 4,42,81 against 4,49,71 and 4,43,13 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates. The saving was the result of strict economy enforced in all directions, and of restricted drawings—in the circumstances explained in paragraph 3 of the last year's Financial Statement—on the special grant of 12,37, which had been placed at the disposal of this Government through the head 45—Civil Works in the Budget of 1899-1900. If the famine and plague charges and the Imperial contributions referred to above be omitted from the Provincial Account, the ordinary revenue and expenditure amounted to 3,90,32 and 4,15,65, respectively, leaving a deficit of 25,33.

3. As stated in paragraph 4 of the last year's Financial Statement, the Budget of 1900-1901 was framed on the assumption that the rains of 1900 would be normal. Unfortunately this anticipation was not realised; and famine conditions prevailed for another season over a large part of the area affected in 1899-1900. The result is that the estimate of direct Famine relief expenditure, which falls on the Imperial Exchequer, has been raised from 2,47,92 to 4,95,21 in the Revised, and the Provincial deficit, which was originally estimated at 33,40, is now expected to reach the high figure of 84,79, owing to both decline of revenue and increase of expenditure. Larger provision has perforce been made in the Revised for officers and establishments employed on famine duty, and for other indirect famine charges, including grain compensation allowances, for which originally provision was made for seven months of the year, but which were continued in certain districts for a longer period. The Revised includes also provision for fresh grants aggregating 6,08 to certain local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure incurred up to the end of 1899-1900, which were recommended to the Government of India last year. That Government has sanctioned the grants recommended for a few of these bodies, but has called for further information respecting the financial condition of others before finally deciding what assistance shall be given. The plague charges—direct as well as indirect—are now estimated at 16,98 and the indirect famine charges at 24,42 as compared with 17,71 and 9,30, respectively, anticipated in the Budget. Excluding these charges and the special assignments made by the Government of India to cover the Provincial deficit and the direct plague charges, the Revised Estimate of ordinary revenue (3,94,87) falls short of the ordinary expenditure (4,19,07) by 24,20.

4. The Budget for 1901-02 bears the impress of the liberal treatment accorded by the Government of India to this Government. In framing the Budget in January last, this Government provided for the most part only for current requirements of the most indisputable urgency, but considered it highly desirable to enter some long delayed schemes of reform which had been approved by the Supreme Government. The expenditure estimate thus showed a large advance over the last year's budget. The Government of India have not only admitted the whole of this estimate and made a generous assignment of 62,48 to avert a deficit, but have increased this assignment to 91,00 with a view to provide for (1) the prescribed minimum balance of 20,00 at the end of the year, which is also the end of the current settlement and (2) an additional grant of 8,52, which has been entered under the head 45—Civil Works for extra expenditure to be incurred at the discretion of this Government. This grant has since been distributed as follows:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(a) Reorganization of the superior staff of the Police Department, which has since been sanctioned by the Government of India	31
(b) Police—Petty Construction, &c.	35·8
(c) Jails—Petty Construction, &c.	15·3
(d) Courts of Law—High Court Repairs	·6
	72·7

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(e) Town Custom House	14
(f) Buildings required in connection with the creation of the Larkana Collectorate and at other places in Sind	1,62
(g) Additional grant for Revenue, Police and Jail Buildings in Sind	50
(h) Additional grant for Revenue Buildings, such as Mamlatdars' Kacheris in the Presidency Proper	15
(i) Other works in progress and new works	1,53
	4,24

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(j) Additional provision for professional grants	75·4
(k) Improvements at certain High Schools and other Educational Institutions	44·6
	1,20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(l) Improvements at certain hospital buildings	16

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

(m) Cash payment for grant-in-aid of local plague expenditure recommended to, but not yet sanctioned by the Government of India. The remainder of the proposed grants in-aid will be adjusted against advances, loans and expenditure recoverable by Government	68
(n) Additional provision for the establishments for the Larkhana Collectorate scheme	37·5
(o) Reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department for emergencies	1,13·8
Total	2,19·3
Grand Total	8,52

Thus when we had reached the very nadir of financial difficulty we have by liberal assistance for which we are very grateful been enabled not only to maintain the ordinary services in reasonable efficiency, but to carry into effect the much needed but long deferred scheme for an additional Collectorate in Sind, to provide for an improvement in police supervision, to make some progress in getting constructed buildings which are urgently required for the convenient transaction of public business and in prosecuting other works of public utility, to give some relief to embarrassed local bodies and to grant substantial contributions for the aid of education. If it is thought that Sind has obtained an undue share of the subsidy, I have to point out that that Province has been almost continuously adding to its share of the general revenues and that an increase of staff is essential for the further development of its resources.

The Budget has been framed on the assumption that the current monsoon will be normal, but due allowance has been made for the continued effects of the calamities through which this Presidency has been passing for the last few years. The expenditure on direct famine relief, which is met out of Imperial Revenues, is estimated at 99,84 while indirect famine charges, which are borne by Provincial Revenues, are expected to amount to 21,13. If these charges and the plague expenditure (14,40) as well as the special grant of 8,52 referred to above be left out of account, the ordinary expenditure (4,25,11) exceeds the ordinary revenue (3,95,79, i. e., exclusive of the Imperial contributions in aid of Provincial resources and the Plague Research Laboratory) by 29,32.

ACCOUNTS OF 1899-1900.

5. The actuals of 1899-1900 have been compared in detail with those of 1898-99 in the report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1899-1900, pages 173 and 174. The slight differences between the figures of 1899-1900 given in that report and in this statement are due to account adjustment made after the preparation of the report. The estimated and actual transactions of the year are shown below:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
Opening balance	15,00	15,04	15,04
Revenue	4,34,71	4,28,09	4,25,77
Expenditure	4,49,71	4,43,13	4,40,81
Closing balance	—	—	—

The variations between the budget and revised estimates have been already explained in section II of the Financial Statement for 1900-1901, and the following remarks, therefore, deal with important variations between revised and actuals.

6. The total realizations fell short of the budget estimates of revenue by 8,94. Under the heads III—Salt, VII—Customs, VIII-B—Jails, XVII—Police, XX—Medical, XXI—Public Health, XXX—Irrigation, Minor Works, the increases anticipated in the revised were almost realized in some cases and showed a slight improvement in others. The most noticeable decreases of revenue occurred under the following heads:—

I.—Land Revenue.—The actuals under "Provincial share" show a further falling off of 95 as compared with the revised, due to famine. The increase of 55 which was anticipated in the revised under "Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rents" was converted into a decrease of 61. It was on account of lapses of inams that the actuals under this head did not reach the figure adopted in the original Budget; and it was due to over-estimates by District Officers, chiefly in the Shikarpur district, that the figure entered in the revised was high compared with the actuals. The decrease under the two heads "Provincial share" and "Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rents" were partially counterbalanced by an improvement under "Fixed allotment and adjustments," due mainly to the increase of the Imperial contribution in aid of Provincial resources from 20,57 to 22,94 in the final accounts of the year.

IV.—Stamps.—83 against 127 anticipated in the revised. The sales of general and court-fee stamps show some improvement.

V.—Excise.—205, or 10 better than the revised.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.—60, or 5 better than the revised.

IX.—Forest.—325, or 167 worse than the revised. The further falling off is due partly to the effects of famine and partly to the realisation of smaller receipts than were anticipated from famine grass operations.

X.—Registration.—35, or a small improvement of 8 over the revised.

XII.—Interest.—31 instead of an improvement of 20 anticipated in the revised, in which the ability of the rayats to pay interest on takavi advances granted to them was over-estimated.

XVI-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—43, or 11 worse than the revised.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.—23 instead of an improvement of 4 estimated in the revised. The decrease was due to the excess of payments over receipts on account of unclaimed deposits, the net transactions being shown under this head.

XXXII.—Civil Works.—93, or 26 worse than the revised. The decrease chiefly occurs under "Tolls on roads, and was due to the prevalence of famine and plague.

Contributions from Local to Provincial.—72, or an improvement of 29 over the revised. The difference is mainly due to the recovery of 18 from Local Boards on account of plague expenditure incurred in their behalf by Government.

7. On the expenditure side the actuals showed a net saving of 3,90 over the Budget or a further improvement of 2,32 over the revised. Savings occurred chiefly under the following heads:—

2.—Assignments and Compensations—Alienations. —39 instead of an excess of 55 estimated in the revised. This result has been explained above.

4.—Stamps.—381 against 15 estimated in the revised. The reduction in the revenue from general and court-free stamps led to smaller expenditure on account of discount and commission on sales and of stamp paper issued from central stores.

19-A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—67, or 4 worse than the revised.

22.—Education.—22. There was smaller expenditure under "grants-in-aid" than was anticipated in the revised.

24.—Medical.—13. The excess of 83 over the revised was due mainly to heavy expenditure in connection with famine relief hospitals.

25.—Political.—6 instead of the excess of 25 anticipated in the revised, in which the recoveries of contributions on account of officers in foreign service had been under-estimated.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.—34, or 23 better than the revised, which failed mainly because the popular subscriptions to the Ray Industrial Museum were not invested in Government securities before the close of the year.

45.—Civil Works.—14,58, against 14,11 anticipated in the revised. Establishment charges and expenditure on repairs to roads and on original works—civil buildings and miscellaneous public improvements did not reach the figure entered in the revised.

The Budget grants were exceeded materially under the following heads:—

1. Refunds.—47, or a small improvement of 6 over the revised.

2. Assignments and Compensations—Cash—1,06 against 54 estimated in the revised, the difference being due to larger payments of arrears to inamdars and of allowances to district and village officers.

3. Land Revenue.—96 against 1,19 anticipated in the revised, the difference being chiefly due to a nominal saving of 9 under "Alienations."

11. Forest.—1,05, or 83 better than the revised. The difference is due mainly to a decrease in the expenditure on famine grass operations.

18. Interest on Ordinary Debt.—31, which was almost anticipated in the revised.

18. General Administration.—31, or 16 worse than the revised. The increase over the Budget was due mainly to the creation of the Famine Department of the Secretariat and to the payment of leave allowances to a member of the Executive Council.

19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.—92, or 12 worse than the revised.

20. Police.—1,23, or 19 better than the revised, which proved high as regards charges for railway police, who were not paid for the last quarter before the close of the year in the case of two railway companies, and for famine, plague and additional police.

29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—52, or 13 worse than the revised.

30. Stationary and Printing.—33, or 16 better than the revised, in which an over-estimate of the cost of stationary supplied from central stores was partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure in Government Presses.

32. Miscellaneous.—41 against 30 anticipated in the revised.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—1,07, or an increase of 15 over the revised, due mainly to temporary overdrawals by certain district local boards.

SECTION III.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1901-1902.

11. In the current year's Budget the revenue is estimated to exceed the expenditure and to leave a closing balance of 20,00, but as explained in paragraph 4 above this result is due solely to the liberality of the Government of India, for existing plague and famine charges and the Imperial assignments in aid of Provincial resources and the Plague Research Laboratory, the revenue and expenditure of 1901-1902 (exclusive of the special grant of 8,52) are estimated to exceed the anticipations of 1900-1901 by 22 and 5,44, respectively. The estimates of revenue have been framed very cautiously, and their full realisation will necessarily depend upon the favourable character of the current monsoon. Unavoidable expenditure chiefly under the heads Interest, Jails, Police, Education and Medical accounts for the large increase of 5,44 on the expenditure side. Exchange compensation allowance is calculated at the exchange rate of 16d. adopted in last year's Budget. The general result is shown below:—

	1900-1901. Budget.	1901-1902. Revised.	1901-1902. Budget.	More than 1900-1901. Budget.	More than 1900-1901. Revised.
Opening balance	4,14,86	4,61,97	4,25,15	43,93	97,09
Revenue	4,46,56	4,61,07	4,65,15	23,60	7,04
Expenditure	4,46,56	4,61,07	4,65,15	23,60	7,04
Closing balance	—	—	20,00	20,00	20,00

I.—LAND REVENUE—3.

14. The figures under this head are—

	Actuals. 1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902. Budget.
Revenue.					
Provincial ½ share	91,33	95,75	76,60	94,50	82,74
Allocated	91,33	97,74	97,79	98,32	98,44
Fixed assignments and adjustments.	95,98	1,25,31	1,12,16	1,12,90	1,44,18
Total	2,88,11	3,18,81	2,86,55	3,05,72	3,25,36

	Actuals. 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1901-1902. Budget.
Expenditure.						
Charge of District Administration	29,52	27,89	29,28	29,75	30 70	30,12
Survey and Settlement	4,02	3,76	3,41	2,05	2,2)	1,74
Land Records and Agriculture	18,11	17,08	17,75	19,26	17,91	19,92
Allowances to District and Village Officers	13,01	12,56	13,38	13,37	17,59	13,45
Total	64,73	61,29	63,83	64,43	68,40	65,23

The revenue is made up of three items; (a) the Provincial 1-4 share of the divisible receipts; (b) Allocations which are credited under this head and are debited partly under this head and partly under Assignments and Police; and (c) the fixed assignment under the Provincial settlement as modified by special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

In view of the continuance of agricultural distress, it appeared unsafe to fix the budget under (a) above last year's Revised figure. The recovery of the land revenue will continue to be enforced in accordance with the principles which were explained at length in paragraph 15 of last year's Financial Statement and in the circumstances it is impossible to gauge with any accuracy the amount likely to be recovered within the financial year. It has been estimated that the remissions of assessment due for the revenue years ending 31st July 1900 and 1901 will amount to about 53,00, and the collection of about 75,00 has been suspended. Of the latter amount part will doubtless have to be remitted in any case and if the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code becomes law and advantage is taken to a considerable extens of the opportunity which will be offered to many nominal occupants to re-occupy without liability for arrears, but with restriction on the power of transfer, the sum to be foregone will be increased. Of the rest such sums as are recoverable in accordance with the principles prescribed will be collected and the balance will be held over for collection in future years. For the present it cannot be said with any confidence how much will come under each of the heads.

Item 1 is made up of the fixed assignment of 76,10 under the Settlement—

"Note—This is the usual figure less 10 for interest on the value of the rails of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, at the Provincial liability on account of it ceased with the transfer of the Railway to Imperial control in 1900-1901.

less— 25 on account of the transfer of the Horse breeding Establishment in Sind (9) and the Government Observatory, Colaba, (16) to Imperial control;

plus—91,00 as a grant-in-aid of Provincial resources;

1,50 by the account of the expenses of the Plague Research Laboratory;

77 on account of the substitution of civil for military guards at certain prisons and treasuries;

71 as compensation for the loss resulting from the transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway to Imperial control;

36 as compensation for the loss due to the introduction of the Imperial maundage rate on sales of salt;

23·5 in aid of the cost of carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization scheme;

7 on account of salt compensation payable to a Native State;

4 being the cost of registration of railway traffic;

3 as compensation for the Imperial appropriation of certain confiscated opium;

2 for the maintenance of the Band Barracks and Body-guard Lines at Government House, Ganesh Khind, transferred to Provincial control;

5 on account of Plague Police on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

15—The expenditure includes the cost of the district staff employed on the collection of the land revenue. Charges on account of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and City Survey Establishments hitherto shown under the minor heads "Survey and Settlement" now appear under the heads "Charges of District Administration" and "Land Records and Agriculture," respectively, to which they more appropriately belong. Compared with the last year's original estimate, the Budget shows increased provision on account of—

(a) temporary establishments and charges connected with famine;

(b) field work and boundary marks charges in Sind, which are eventually recoverable;

(c) the schemes for the training of village accountants in survey work and for the preparation of a Record of Rights in this Presidency, which can hardly fail to result in material improvement in the administration of the land revenue;

(d) the survey of the Akrani Pargana in the Khandesh District and additions required to the Land Records establishment for work which was left unfinished by the Survey Department, and is beyond the competence of Circuit Inspectors;

(e) the Jamrao Canal Colonization charges, which are incurred to bring under cultivation large tracts of fertile land hitherto waste, but now capable of being irrigated;

(f) the creation of the Larkana Collectorate, which has received the sanction of the Government of India and will soon be an accomplished fact;

(g) establishments required to cope with the work of distributing takavi advance to cultivators.

The small provision made on account of Professional Survey Parties, which have been abolished, represents charges for March 1901 payable in the following month.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

43. The present five years' Provincial Settlement, which ends on the 31st March

to say a few words about the general question of levying building fines on agricultural land in the Presidency. The principle on which Government appeared to proceed was that the State was entitled to the unearned increment in connection with all agricultural land diverted for other uses, and they fixed a certain sum per acre ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5,000 as representing such unearned increment. Several petitions were presented to Government on the subject of the fines being excessive, and praying for relief. The matter was taken into consideration and it was decided that in future instead of the fine per acre, an assessment to be levied at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the market value of non-agricultural rights vesting in Government. It appears to be also decided that fifty-year leases should be given at the assessment determined as above, and that a renewal of the lease should be subject to any further enhancement that may then be considered reasonable. The effect of these measures is that, so far as the suburbs of Bombay are concerned, building operations have practically stopped.

In the first place, determining the market value of non-agricultural rights takes a long time, and even then I do not know whether they could be fixed in a manner to give satisfaction. Then, again, the fifty year leases are scaring away people, the consequence being that the construction of new houses has practically come to a standstill. On account of the outbreak of plague, an anxious desire has sprung up amongst people to live in open areas, and I think Government should encourage in every way this desire to live outside overcrowded towns and cities. I do not wish to suggest that Government should give up entirely some increased assessment when agricultural land is diverted for building purposes—though it would not under the circumstances be unreasonable to do so—but would content myself by suggesting that the increased assessment should be levied on a sliding scale in proportion to the open space attached to each dwelling. In my opinion it is very essential that all the dwellings newly constructed on agricultural land should not be too near one another. There should be a sufficient compound to admit of full light and free ventilation. With this object in view I would suggest that the enhanced assessment should be determined on some such basis as follows:—

For houses with a compound of one thousand square yards or less, two and-a-half times the existing assessment.

For houses with a compound of between one and two thousand square yards, twice the existing assessment.

For houses having a compound of two thousand square yards and over, one and-a-half times the existing assessment.

By fixing the assessment on this system, there would be a legitimate temptation to have large compounds attached to each new dwelling, and, therefore, the evil of having too closely-built new localities would be to a great extent prevented. Of course the increased assessments suggested are in lieu of the building fines as well as of those proposed to be levied under the notification of charging 4 per cent. annually on the market value of non-agricultural rights. The only objection to the course suggested that I can think of is that Government might not obtain the same amount in the shape of increased receipts under this system as might be expected under the existing one. I cannot say whether this would be so or not. My mind it appears that under the suggested system a much larger number of houses would be built, and the increased assessment on them would more than cover the total amount that might be expected under the present system. I do not think that there could be any difference of opinion on the point that concessions on the lines indicated by me would lead to the building of a much larger number of houses. But even assuming, for argument's sake, that the receipts would be smaller, the difference under any circumstances could not be great. I venture to submit that the advantages secured from a sanitary point of view must be held by far outweigh such deterioration of such smaller receipts. It should be borne in mind that there would under no circumstances be any actual loss to Government. In either case Government would obtain a larger income than what they derive at present in the form of agricultural assessment, and the only question is about the difference in the larger receipts which would accrue under either system. Surely Government should forego—if the result so proves, about which I am doubtful—the larger of the two receipts for the purpose of securing sanitary advantages for the people of the Presidency of the kind pointed out. There is one particular advantage in the system suggested by me which should be mentioned. There will be no occasion to require persons intending to build on agricultural land to accept a fifty-year lease. As pointed out by me there is a decided distinclination on their part to accept such leases and many of them would much rather abstain from proceeding with the work of building than accept such leases. I do not wish to enter into a discussion as to whether there is any justification for such attitude. All I desire is to draw the attention of Government to the plain facts of the case. I understand that Government do not feel justified in giving up the power of enhancing the assessment in the future. This being so, the suggestion I have laid before the Council would, in my opinion, meet with the requirements of the case. By giving effect to it the complicated process of determining the market value of non-agricultural rights will become unnecessary. There will be no occasion for insisting upon the acceptance of leases, as on each revision of land assessment, the assessment on building sites will become automatically regulated. Under the suggested arrangement Government will obtain an increased revenue every thirty years, when the land assessment is revised and an enhancement made, the occupants will know the exact amount of their liability, and all uncertainty on the point will cease. Full confidence will be restored, resulting in the requisite impetus to building operations.

MR. MEHTA.

Mr. Mehta followed, and said that during the last few years he had been urging that under the rules of 1881, regarding Provincial Contracts the Government of India was bound to come to the assistance of the Provincial Government in exceptional times like those of famine and plague. He was glad to see the Bombay Government had obtained from the Imperial Government liberal financial treatment. The most satisfactory part of the Financial Statement was that in which it was stated what had been done in order to leave them an irreducible minimum of twenty two lakhs. He confessed that the treatment was extremely satisfactory. Still as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation he would like to have seen something to which the city could look to claim a contribution year by year in respect of the enormous expenditure on this head incurred for Imperial purposes, and he trusted His Lordship would consider any appeal the Corporation might make in respect to such contributions. He also referred to the correspondence between the Corporation and Government in regard to buildings for primary schools in Bombay, and urged on the Government, if it was possible, to grant a moiety of the funds necessary for building such schools.

SIR BALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—Your Excellency,—The Financial Statement laid before the Council is a tale of woe owing to the unbroken succession of calamities for the last four years, and but for the generosity of the Government of India this Government would have been on its beam ends. The five years' provincial settlement has been a mere nominal settlements. Not only have the allotments from year to year been exceeded on account of plague and famine, but the opening and closing balances have been nil, and have been provided from the Imperial revenues. Although the burden of direct expenditure on relief measures during the four years of famine has been borne by the Government of India the provincial revenues have proved inadequate even to deal effectually with plague and the indirect famine expenditure. The total amount, exclusive of the fixed allotments received from the Supreme Government, is Rs. 2,67,25,000. I should look upon this rather as a return for old favours than a new kindness. Nevertheless we have to be thankful that in the hour of our need the Government of India came to our rescue and stood us in good stead. Let us hope that we shall have no further occasion to seek extraneous aid. With the abundant rains of the present season, we may trust we have at last outlived famine, and have brighter days dawning upon us. As this is the last year of the provincial contracts, it will be desirable in the interests of this Presidency to urge upon the Government of India the necessity of revising these contracts in the future.

As may be expected during the year under review the land revenue has suffered most, while the other sources of revenue are relatively less affected. The expenditure has unhappily exceeded the revenue, especially in connection with famine and plague. In regard to the head—Medical—it may be permitted to remark that the main increase in expenditure is due to the measures adopted to combat the plague. So long as plague prevails here in an epidemic form the expenditure has to be faced, although I am not convinced of the utility and continuance of such measures as the inspection of passengers at railway stations and bunders. I hardly think it serves any useful purpose, while it causes a lot of needless hardship to the people.

With reference to plague expenditure it may fitly be remarked that the Government of India have done well to bear it as an Imperial charge; but let me mention here that the Bombay Municipality deserves to receive more considerate treatment at the hands of the Government. Through the good offices of Lord Sandhurst, the Government of India were once pleased to make a grant of Rs. 14 1-2 lakhs, but ever since the burden of plague expenditure in Bombay has been borne by the Municipality. Bombay, as the gate of India, performs an Imperial function in regulating the plague, and its claim for help from the Imperial Exchequer is not unworthy of your Lordship's support.

Speaking of the Medical Department, your Lordship will be pleased to allow me to express my satisfaction as regards the partial redress of the grievances of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. I had the pleasure of placing the grievances of this highly useful class of Government servants before this Council when I was a member in 1897-98. I am glad to note that claims of the service have so far been recognised that the senior members have a chance of being promoted to the grade of Civil Surgeons. The ground of such promotion ought, in my opinion, to have been merit and possession of high degree rather than mere seniority. There would, in that case, be an incentive to work and attain superior qualifications. But, my Lord, the main cause of complaint still remains untouched. As I explained on the former occasion, it was the inequality of pay and allowances of Medical men as compared to those of their compeers in the Judicial, Educational, and Engineering Services that was felt as a galling. Being fully aware of the present depressed financial condition of this Presidency, I will content myself by merely referring to the question with a view that it may in more propitious times, receive favourable consideration.

As regards openings for promotion to Hospital Assistants, your Lordship will be pleased to permit me to observe that the Vaccination and Sanitary departments may afford a wide and useful field for their employment. There is a class of inspectors in both the departments whose salaries range from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125, and whose duties involve considerable scientific knowledge, such as the purity of water supply conservancy, and so forth. At present these posts are filled by a class of men who do not seem to be qualified by any scientific training. Hospital Assistants, by their medical and scientific attainments would be infinitely better qualified. They may, moreover, during their hours of inspection, be useful to the villagers in the way of rendering medical aid to them. I have noted that there is a want of such help on account of the absence of hospitals and dispensaries within reasonable distance of villages.

Under Education the receipt figures show an advance over last year's original estimate, owing to an improvement in college and school fees, while the expenditure is stationary. Speaking of Education permit me, my Lord, to revive a claim on behalf of the University. I know it is something like a cry in the wilderness to make such a claim, but I appeal to the generosity of your Lordship's Government to extend your kindness to that very useful institution. The University enjoyed the patronage of Government until the year 1895. During the first seventy years of its life it had to entire cost of the Government. Then the grant was reduced first to Rs. 15,000, and then to Rs. 10,000, and finally to Rs. 5,000, and eventually, in 1899, it was altogether abolished. I respectfully submit, my Lord, that such a body as the University deserves better treatment, and I beg that Government may once more renew their patronage to it.

The fall in the item of Land Revenue brings into forcible relief the subject of famine. It is a subject which fills the mind with dismal thoughts. We have had an uncommon experience of famine during the last five years, and the succession of bad seasons has resulted in present misery and future destitution. Unhappily the whole Presidency is involved in the struggle. Gujarat, which had been so long regarded as rich and fertile, gave way to the first touch of famine. For the immediate relief which the Government has afforded we cannot be too thankful. But the question arises, "What could be the cause of such utter helplessness?" The failure of rain is a physical cause which is palpable enough. But is it enough to account for the utter collapse of the agricultural class which we have witnessed during the last few years? My Lord, in my judgment, there is yet a deep festering sore which has not yet been probed properly, nor has been correctly diagnosed. That one single bad year should turn the ryot into paupers, throwing them on the charity of the State is a circumstance startling enough to arrest the attention of the Government. The problem of agricultural poverty is the toughest of Indian administrative questions. I know the Government is fully alive to it, and is exerting itself to provide for its solution in one shape or another. But I venture to suggest that the matter requires to be looked into comprehensively. The productiveness of land, the incidence of assessment, the weight of accumulated indebtedness, the improvement of the ryot's credit, the supply of loans on easy terms, the facilities of agricultural improvements, the multiplication of village industries—these and kindred points must be grappled with, and to obtain reliable results a full and thorough village enquiry ought to be conducted over select areas.

There have been numerous Commissions, but my Lord, the present situation brought on by successive famines has had no parallel in the past, and a fresh enquiry is, therefore, needed to ascertain the latest results. The success of the remedy to be applied will depend upon an accurate understanding of the situation, and this Government as the one most nearly interested ought to support the popular prayer for a fresh village enquiry.

The present attitude of the Government is to pin it forth only to two causes: (1) the extravagance of the ryot; and (2) the rapacity of the Sowkar. No other cause exists, apparently, in the view of the Government. This is a subject which will shortly come for fuller discussion before the Council, and I will reserve my remarks for that occasion.

In the meanwhile I heartily join the Hon. Mr. Monteath in the hope that we may be vouchsafed a more prosperous season. Merciful Providence has poured forth its blessing nearly all over the Presidency. Lately I had occasion to travel through Gujarat, and I was pleased to see that through Nature's bounty it is again beginning to smile. Let us hope the last rains will not fail as they did last year, and the crops will be plentiful, so as to enable the poor ryot to pay off Government arrears, and retain enough for the subsistence of himself and his family, and thus avoid the mishap of a forfeiture of his lands.

While I would, however, most earnestly deprecate is the spirit of optimism which usually pervades the official view. In his Budget speech in Parliament the other day, the Secretary of State is reported to have characterised the financial situation of India as most prosperous. Such a piece of optimism comes to us in India as a painful surprise. With an almost unbroken period of famine for the last four years, of an enormous extent of mortality and starvation, with an outlay of crores of local and foreign charity and State expenditure to save human life, to describe the finances as prosperous, argues to my mind entire misapprehension of the true state of things. An actual inspection of village life is the best corrective to such optimism, and I venture to suggest that if it were possible his Lordship the Secretary of State may be invited to spend a few days in an Indian village. Correct knowledge of facts is an essential preliminary to successful administration. I beg my official friends not to indulge in vain dreams of prosperity and to lay the flattering unction to their souls that the condition of the masses is happy. It is a mistake, a delusion, and a snare. The facts ought to be looked fully in the face, and an endeavour should be made to meet them by administrative measures. In any case to exult over the present situation as the acme of perfection is the height of blindness which fills us with despair for the well-being of our country.

MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh said:—Your Excellency,—This Presidency has passed through a series of the gravest misfortunes during this term of the contract, and your Lordship's Government had from year to year to rely on large contributions from the Imperial Government to save it from insolvency. In the current year the contribution from the Government of India has risen to as large a sum as Rs. 91 lakhs. This is not a time when the non-official members would be, justified in preventing a long bill of demands or making a parade of our unsupplied wants I think we must confine ourselves to questions of the most urgent importance.

THE QUESTION OF OVER-ASSESSMENT OF LANDS REQUIRES INVESTIGATION.

2. In connection with the question of land revenue, though my honourable friend Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and the members of your Excellency's Government have maintained that the lands on an average are not over-assessed, your Lordship will permit me to submit that they are really over-assessed, and to offer a few facts and arguments in support of my contention. A correct understanding of the question whether the high pitch of assessment has not appreciably contributed to the agricultural distress from which the country suffers is, I submit, most important for guiding the future policy of Government on matters on which the welfare of a large proportion of the population of this Presidency depends, and I trust your Excellency will feel that it is one which requires very close and careful investigation.

NECESSITY OF APPOINTING A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

3. Last year my honourable friend, Mr. Mehta, in the course of his debate, asked for a commission to enquire into this matter. Your Excellency then thought that the Bombay system of assessment would be incidentally one of the objects of enquiry of the Famine Commission which was then to be appointed. The Famine Commission was since appointed, but the question of assessments was not placed within the scope of its enquiry under the circumstances I trust that your Excellency will now see your way to appoint a commission to enquire into this most important matter.

ALTERATION OF GOVERNMENT VIEWS ABOUT CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF PEOPLE.

4. There is another reason why your Lordship may wish to have such an enquiry, particularly in reference to Gujarat. During the last twenty months there have been several questions about the condition, resources and capacity of the Gujarat cultivator on which your Lordship's Government had to alter their views once formed. At one time your Lordship's Government thought that the famine-stricken districts of Gujarat were so rich that eighty per cent. of the revenue of the year would be recovered without the slightest difficulty. In the end it was found that the collection fell far below even of the smaller estimates that had been made by the local officers. At one time Government thought that a large number of people who stood in need of State relief were resorting to relief works, and that a reduction of wages was necessary to restrict the relief within legitimate limits. A short trial of short wages however, brought all starving people to the relief works, and the idea had to be given up. At one time Government thought that the revenue was easily flowing in fully their treasury, and those that spoke of oppressive and irregular practices in the collection did so in the absence of evidence. It was subsequently shown that the allegations about oppression were supportable by considerable evidence. At one time Government thought that Gujarat had such recuperative power that it would easily recover from the effects of the famine; at another time they thought that its agricultural population was so far indebted and distressed that a curtailment of the right of alienation was needed for the purpose of rehabilitating him, saving him from the effects of his improvidence and extravagance. In this state of their information on some of the most important economic questions relating to the people of Gujarat, Government will not assume that their views on the question of the pitch of assessments are not liable to correction on enquiry and examination.

PRICE REALISED AT SALE NO TEST OF MODERATE ASSESSMENT.

5. Before submitting my grounds in proof of our assessment I shall like to say a few words in connection with the arguments urged to show that the complaints of our assessment are not well founded. One of the grounds urged is that the prices realised at the sale of the land in several times the amount of the assessment. It is said that the average sale value realised at private sales in the Kaira Collectorate raised from 45 1-2 multiples of the assessment at Nadiad to 253-4 multiples of assessment at Thasra, and that at court sales the prices realised were in Kaira 19 1-2 multiples, in the Panch Mahals 291 multiples, and in Broach 7 multiples of the assessment. With reference to court sales the above average is taken from the transaction of a single year. In connection with private sales it does not appear whether the average is taken from the transactions of a single year or more. The prices of properties involve so many considerations that it is impossible to generalise from them about the fairness or otherwise of the assessment. In the Deccan ryots' commission enquiry the commission had before them the statement of the ratio between sale price and assessments for several years, but this was not relied upon as a ground for determining the weight of the assessment. Mr. Carpenter, one of the Commissioners, observed about them that the statistics of the sale lands are not numerous enough to give grounds for induction. Sometimes the value may be involved in heavy debts to the vendee, and there may be an excess but the land to meet the liability; in such cases the consideration entered for the sale is much larger than the actual value of the land; sometimes the land may contain a well, made at considerable cost by the occupant, or valuable trees brought on by him sometimes the land may be agricultural-ly poor, but may be very good as a building site, and an unwilling occupant has to be induced to part with it, there may be a plot not at all productive but may be very useful as a right of way for passing from one big property to another. These and many such considerations which have no reference to the productive power of the land are often important elements in raising their selling price. Then again upon a cursory glance of a statement of this kind, one finds extraordinary differences between the ratios between assessments and selling prices in the same talukas and districts. I submit that these ratios can never be regarded as furnishing any reliable evidence for determining the fairness or otherwise of the assessments.

PURCHASES BY NON AGRICULTURISTS.

6. Then a question is asked if the lands are really over-assessed, and why do the cultivating occupiers of the non-agricultural communities purchase them. I may state that the times when capitalists made big investments in lands have long passed away. The transactions in lands at the present time also are for the most part transactions relating to small areas. Most of their purchases are made by persons who having been away from their villages on service or for trading business return there with some savings. These people have an idea of securing their money in one of three ways—(1) burying, (2) purchase of ornaments, (3) purchase of lands. They have not much faith in bankers, and it appears that they ordinarily do not regard the savings bank with much favour. The purchase of jewellery involves some loss in the end, and the burying of money is certainly not popular. There is no other way open to them for investing money. The purchase of lands is the most popular form of investment. Apart from the sentiment which it gives the investor a status and position in the caste and village which he could not acquire by corresponding investment of capital in other forms. As there is no other form of investment which he likes, the consideration that the investment leaves him a very small margin of profit does not generally weigh with him. The circumstances, therefore, that the non-agricultural classes have lately ceased to purchase lands would be no ground for regarding that the land revenue is not excessive.

RENTS NOW FOR TEST OF MODERATION OF ASSESSMENT.

7. In the next place it is stated that the rents in money of Government lands are from two to seven times the assessment, and that also is a circumstance to indicate that the weight of the Government demand is not oppressive. I am unable to accept the view that the rent is never less than twice the amount of the assessment. I have come across several cases where holders have let their lands on rents equal to the Government assessment or very slightly in excess of it, even for rents less than the amounts of assessment, where the rents are actually received in full by the landlord from the tenant, the ratio between the rents and assessments exceeds the specified ratio of proper assessment, that may be some evidence to indicate the fairness of the assessment; but in a large number of cases the rents are mere paper rent: they accumulate as debts against the tenants and only a portion of them is recovered. In determining the amounts of such rents the landlord takes into account the chances of his not being able to recover them. In this way the rents in respect of poor lands, let to poor cultivators, are considerably in excess of what would be warranted by the productiveness of the soil. The poorer the soil and the cultivator, the larger is the ratio between the productiveness of the land and the rent. In the long run a small proportion of rents comes into the pockets of the landlord. Under these circumstances the ratio of rents to the assessment cannot be correct criterion for judging the fairness of the assessments.

INCREASE OF AREA OF LAND UNDER CULTIVATION NOW FOR TEST.

8. The circumstances that the area of land under cultivation has increased in a proportion larger than that of the increase of population has also been brought forward as a ground for saying that the assessments are not heavy; but this circumstance is often the indication of heavy pressure of assessment. In the enquiry in which I was engaged I came across a number of cases where the agriculturist made increases in the area of his cultivation, because he found that the lands he had been cultivating did not yield sufficient for making both the ends meet.

ASSESSMENT IN NATIVE STATES.

9. One of the arguments used to establish the moderation in the pitch of assessment is that in the neighbouring territories of the Native States the land is taxed even more heavily. The officers of the Gaekwad and other native states on the other hand maintain that their land taxation is much lighter than our's. We have do not know and we have no means to ascertain the question and the merits of the case. But in any case the system of [illegible] and has not resulted in [illegible] the condition of the [illegible] With reference to the instance of the Gaekwad's territories to which my honourable friend Mr. Muir-Mackenzie referred in his speech at this Council last year, it is a sufficient answer to say that the Baroda Government found it necessary to reduce considerably the assessment which to the British officers appeared well borne. The fact of the Gaekwad assessment being not easily borne again appears from the following remarks of the Morgaon Division: "In reply to a suggestion of one of the Collectors that the assessment in the British territories should be raised to the pitch of the Gaekwad assessments:—It is the object of our settlements to fix a moderate assessment which shall leave such an amount of profit to the cultivator as will constitute his holding a valuable, heritable and saleable property; whilst the Gaekwad, on the other hand, would seem to proceed upon the plan of getting as much as possible out of the land regardless of the condition of the ryot. These can of course be no comparison between assessments based upon different conditions. But I am sure Mr. White would not like the duty of levying a revenue pressing so heavily upon the resources of the people as the Gaekwad's rent payments are said to do.

BROACH DISTRICT SELECTED FOR SHOWING PRESSURE OF ASSESSMENT.

10. Having referred to these general grounds of contention which show the moderate pitch of the land assessment, I shall proceed to adduce reasons for showing that it is far from being moderate. It would be possible for me to lay before you the statistics of all the districts; therefore I will select one of them, i.e., Broach, and shall try to show how much the Government demand is [illegible] based upon the [illegible] the last thirty years. Mr. Parekh has [illegible] great length in the history of the assessments after which he continued:—

WAGRA TALUKA.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

31. In the District of Broach 9,840 out of 39,213, i.e., more than one-third of the holdings, are under 5 acres and 14,851, or nearly one-half of them, are over 5 and under 25 acres. Indebtedness under these conditions is inevitable. These people have no scope for extravagance and improvidence.

COMPULSORY PAYMENT AND LARGE OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

32. I shall refer to another piece of evidence for which we have to go back to the year of assessment. Whenever there are bad years there is always found a difficulty of recovering the assessments. Shortly after the settlement in the year 1877-78, we find 7,191 distraints for the recovery of revenue and notwithstanding all this pressure it [illegible] 1,22,345 remained unrecovered on 31st July, 1878. In 1878-79, 2,66 notices were issued and 2,565 distraints were levied, and yet Rs. 1,67,939 remained unrecovered. Then again, on the 1st of August 1897, the unrecovered revenue was Rs 48,354, on 1st August, 1898, it grew to Rs. 92,904, and on 1st August, 1899, it grew to Rs. 1,94 417. These outstandings were left notwithstanding the large numbers of distraints that were levied—2[illegible] in 1896-7, 233 in 1897-8, 569 in 1898-9, and 963 in 1899-1900. Large as the number of these processes may appear they gave no adequate idea of the actual number of distraints that were issued not of the number and character of the other oppressive an illegal measures that had to be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining the recovery of Government dues. The talatis and karkuns used to remove from the agriculturists, their wives and children, their house, attach rings to the staples of their doors, and keep them out of their houses till they paid the Government dues. Wholesale distraints were made in villages, including the grain the agriculturists had in his house to feed his family, the clothes of himself and his family, agricultural instruments, his bullock, his brass lota for drinking water, and his brass dish and cup which he required for taking his food. The things were carried to the Chora or allowed to remain with the agriculturist on his procuring some surety for the payment of his dues. No record of these distraints were ever kept and it is impossible to say how many of such distraints were levied in each taluka. Members of this kind fove agriculturists to be borrow money at inconvenient times and at high rate of interest, to sell their fodder and starve their cattle or to sell their grain and resort to the famine relief works.

WELL-TO-DO PEOPLE REDUCED TO DISTRESSED CIRCUMSTANCES.

33. Another indication of the high pitch of assessment is that you find a large number of persons belonging to the agricultural castes and to the ordinarily non-agricultural castes, who have taken up agriculture as a profession, and who some twenty years back were in well-to-do circumstances, have been sinking gradually. First their cash disappeared, then their jewellery; then had to borrow on personal security for the purpose of paying Government and carrying on their agricultural operations, and then to mortgage their properties; most of them are now in very distressed conditions. When a large number of industrious and business-like people of good circumstances, who are far from being unthrifty, within a few years get simultaneously ruined, I submit that the only proper inference that can be drawn is that the pressure of assessment has reached a breaking point.

RELINQUISHMENTS AS EVIDENCE OF OVER-ASSESSMENT.

33. Another piece of evidence that proves the fact of over-assessment is that from a period before the famine agricultural lands to a very appreciable extent are being relinquished. When the relinquishments are the result of original subsidence of subsequent deterioration, they indicate that the land does not pay enough to defray the Government dues and the cost of cultivation, Government say that they are enquiring whether it is not desirable to make at least a temporary reduction of the assessment over somewhat extensive tracts which consist chiefly of poor and possibly deteriorating soil, and are held by those who have suffered severely from the famine; but the measures are not such as have been limited to particular areas. They are principles of principles which pervade entire settlements, and a patch work relief confined only to comparatively small areas will not result in remedying the evil to any large extent.

DECREASE OF AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

34. One of the indications as well as the effects of the high pitch of assessments is the large reduction in the agriculturist stock up to the year 1898-99. In 1874-75, according to Campbell's Gazetteer, the number of ploughs, bullocks, buffaloes, and carts were 127,570, 58,442, and 15,789, respectively. In 1895-96 67,570, 58,442, and 15,789, respectively. In 1898-99 according to the administration report they were 24,494, 52,001, 8,301, and 12,822, respectively. The decrease, I think, is owing in some extent to the contraction of pasture area and more to the inability of the overtoned cultivation to replenish lost stock. As there was considerable loss of live stock in 1899-1900 in consequence of the famine, I have not used the figures of that year for my comparison, but have relied on those of the previous year. As I gather from the Gazetteer that the figures of 1894-95 represent only the stock of the Khalsa village, and does not include the stock of the Inami and Talukdari villages, while the figures of 1898-99 are the figures of the whole district, including the Inami and Talukdari villages the reduction of the stock must have been considerably larger than what is represented by the above figures. This reduction of stock as well as the heavy reduction which has been caused by the famine will tend to increase considerably the previous embarrassments of the agriculturist inasmuch as he would now have to work with diminished power the quantity of manure which was never very plentiful in the district as which the Broach soil needs much to prevent utter exhaustion is considerably lessened, and the means for making up for his loss in agricultural operation would be materially decreased.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

35. There are some of the grounds upon which I submit that over-assessment is at the bottom of the distress of the Gujarat agriculturist, and that for an amelioration of his condition it is necessary there should be a liberal reduction of assessment all round in addition to such as may be needed on account of the deterioration of the soil since the last survey by exhaustion, by the deposits of saline matter, or any other cause.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT IN MATTER OF REVENUE COLLECTIONS NOT LIBERAL.

36. Proceeding then to the manner of collections I respectfully submit that notwithstanding the large sums that remained unrecovered, the large suspensions given and the large remissions that they propose to give that the action of Government was far from being liberal. Looking to the large percentage of collections from some of the districts which suffered from two famines, with a short space of two not good years between, it is not possible to conceive that the State demands were paid without materially diminishing the slender resources of the agriculturist without plunging him deeper into debt and without rendering his habitation more difficult. It may be said that there were instructions that pressure should not be so used as to compel the agriculturists to borrow, but these instructions were construed differently in different places; but what would be the effect of these instructions with the zealous revenue officers, who had the sanctioned estimates of collection before them, and who considered that their future prospects would be better advanced by making large collections than by paying heed to the sufferings of the distressed. Gujarat again has a special ground of complaint. It is admitted that it has been fully assessed. When the settlement rates were fixed the Settlement Officers were never aware of any famine in Gujarat and the contingency of a famine was never taken into account in determining the rates. Further, in some places even the contingency of having to make remissions in bad years was recognised. Under the circumstances the direction in which the steps wholly or almost failed could hardly claim a remission of the revenue for the year; but this was not at all admitted. On the other hand the revenue officers allowed themselves to be carried away by the notion that Gujarat was a rich province and that a large portion of the revenue could very easily be collected; and they sent instructions that the estimates of the Collectors should be very largely increased. The way in which the actions of the local authorities were criticised by Government give to the smaller revenue officers indication of the direction in which the manner of recovering, and to a large pitching it many of them about as that if they were unable to bring their realisation to the sanctioned estimates they would be regarded as incapable. The sequel is well known, and I do not like to dwell on it.

ABUSE OF POWER BY LOWER SUBORDINATES.

37. It had been submitted that it was not desirable that Government in the matter of the collection of the revenue of the famine year should make uniform rules for areas similarly circumstanced, and that the necessity of enquiry into individual cases should be avoided. If they had made some such rules and made some small concessions in favour of persons who made the payments in accordance there with, they would have been able to get their dues from most of the persons able to pay without causing any hardship to any person. The large practical powers that the smaller officers were able to exercise in the matter of suspensions and remission and tagavi led to considerable corruption. It is quite true that it is the machinery that Government has been using but there is the reason why it should select and train for the proper discharge of its duties, men not be exposed to any unusual temptations. It will take years, and will require very strict supervision before the effects of the demoralization that has been created could be effectually wiped away.

38. The work of suspension and remission and of tagavi was conducted in an submissive-like fashion. In framing for recommendation the lists of persons who should get remission, of those who should be given time to pay, and of those against whom the processes were to be authorised immediately, the servant charged with the duty never considered it necessary to call on them to inform the persons affected in which the their names were to be; that after the lists was sanctioned it was not usual to give any intimation to the persons as to the orders made about them; that instances have occured of attempts to recover money after suspensions were sanctioned; that the village officers used the information they received about the persons to whom suspension and remissions were granted as a means of extorting money; that in many ways people found that while they were appealing from officer to officer as they were entitled to do so about suspensions, their lands were forfeited, before they obtained orders of the law officers to whom they were entitled to appeal, that often several months after the first notice of demand, and without any further proceedings, orders were suddenly sprung upon cultivators informing them of the forfeiture of their lands, and that often no notice of orders forfeiting lands was given to the holder, and in this manner the minds of the people were allowed to remain for a longtime in a condition of anxiety, uncertainty, and doubt.

LANDHOLDERS OF AGRICULTURIST CASTES.

43. Another feature in the mode of making collections was that of treating landholders of castes which are not regarded as agricultural, whether proprietors or mortgagees, with undue severity. Quite regardless of all circumstances they were treated as undeserving of any consideration, and the poorest of them were not given any suspensions. It was justifiable to hold every non-agriculturist proprietor of land as able to pay and if the same circumstances that operated to ruin the agriculturists ruined him, it was not proper to treat him in a different way. If he is treated harshly he will in the ordinary course feel himself justified in treating his tenants harshly. Then again a wrong policy to make the mortgagee of an agriculturist pay when the mortgagor himself cannot; because that is merely adding to the burden of the agriculturist the necessity of whose protection is not at all denied.

EFFECT OF INTRODUCTION OF LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMET BILL.

44. In connection with this question I may be permitted to mention that the action of Government in introducing the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill has resulted in the rayats sinking very deep into debt. Cultivators afraid to lose their right of alienation ran for money to pay Government arrears. The simultaneous rush for money by cultivators all over the Presidency at an unreasonable time had the effect of making the procurement of money very difficult, and the cultivators had to submit to unusually hard conditions in order to procure loans for saving their rights. No amount of the most oppressive measures applied to every village in the Presidency could have procured to Government a prompter payment of their revenue than the introduction of this measure. It is problematical whether the Act when passed will result in improving or spoiling the cultivators' condition, but it is undoubtable that its introduction has added appreciably to his indebtedness and diminished the prospect of his speedy recovery. I do not mean to say that Government did intend this to be the effect of their action; but such an effect could have been very easily foreseen.

REMISSIONS.

45. In connection with the question of remissions I have to thank Government for accepting the necessity of large remissions. I have already submitted to your Excellency the claim of the districts of Gujarat to a remission of the whole of the revenue of the famine year. Even if that claim be not admitted I trust that the same grounds will induce Government to treat it more liberally than it intends to do. I hope that Government will see their way to give larger remissions to Kaira. I think larger remissions will help much in setting up the agricultural populations of that district. Again the amount of remissions on account of Broach appears to me quite inadequate. Out of the three lakhs and seventy seven thousand rupees at which Government estimate the remissions nearly two lakhs will go towards clearing the outstandings balances of the years preceding the famine. Before the famine, that is, it had a succession of bad seasons, and the district had suffered from the falling prices of cotton and cattle disease. Even then harsh measures on a large scale had largely to be resorted to in recovering the revenue. I do not know whether the amount of three lakhs and forty-five thousand which is estimated as the collection for the years in respect of past arrears is likely to be recovered; but I am tolerably certain that the greater portion of the ten lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, the amount of the estimated suspensions, will in the end be found to be irrecoverable. I trust Government will see their way not to leave this poor highly-assessed district with a mill-stone of debt equal to almost half its entire revenue for one year hanging about its neck.

RENTS ON BUILDING SITES.

46. I have next to draw your attention to a subject which has been brought before the Council several times. It is in connection with the large payments that have to be made in connection with buildings on agricultural lands. I have been informed that recently the Collector of Thana has been insisting on all persons who wish to build taking leases. The proprietory title of the occupant was indisputably recognised by the Act of 1865, also by the Act of 1879. In the face of the occupants legal right as owner the Collector is not entitled to treat the State as proprietor and the occupant as merely a tenant, and insist on the occupant paying a lease. The other complaint is against the prohibitive conditions that are insisted from persons. The Collector insist that if a residential building is to be erected the occupant should pay 4 per cent. on the market value of the land, and the minimum quantity for which he should pay at this rate should be half an acre, howsoever small be the area to be occupied by his building. These conditions are both hard and unjust, and discourage a large number of people from taking up lands for building. It is regarded as exceedingly inconsistent on the part of Government that while lakhs and lakhs are to be devoted for relieving the congestion in Bombay through the Improvement Trust, Government would not modify its conditions in such a way as to encourage people to build outside the city, and help in carrying out same desirable object.

No one complains about Government receiving its proper share in the unearned increment of the rent, but the proprietory right of the occupant in the land having been admitted Government is not entitled to claim the whole of the increase of value. Again it is not right that Government should insist on payment of the heavy building rate on the whole of the 20 gunthas of land when about 3 or 4 are only to be covered by the building. The policy that Government has now adopted in this matter places unnecessary difficulties in the way of making big and congested cities healthier, and I trust Government will be pleased to re-consider this question in all its bearings. Even if revenue be their consideration I think their revenue will gain more than lose by making the terms more encouraging to builders.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION.

47. I find it necessary to say a few words against the administration of the Income Tax in the mofussil. I find complaints increasing of improper assessment. The ordinary people have been feeling a sort of helplessness against the action of those persons who have their hands in the preparation of the assessment lists. The Collectors are most unwilling to interfere in appeals, and a majority of people find it most difficult to obtain a fair hearing of their cases by the Collectors. Sometimes the appellants are required to appear for their appeals at distant inconvenient places. All business gets paralysed during a year of famine, and persons who derive their income from the fourth head, i.e., from sources other than Gagrat, D. C. Daruwalla, H. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, K. K. Kharas, R. P. Meherhomji, (Umpire) K. C. Lalkaka.

salaries, pensions, annuities and, gratuities, profits of companies and interest on securities, are after the agricultural crisis the greatest sufferers from the famine. The decrease of receipts of Income Tax however, from assessees of this class is quite in disproportion of the reduction of income from which the people of this class should have suffered during a year of famine, in the Central Division, in which the last famine followed another after a very short breathy period, one would naturally have expected large reductions of tax from assessees of this class; but the difference of the collection of the tax in 1899-1900, and that of the previous year comes to only Rs. 5,000, i.e., less than 1 1-2 per cent. of the receipts of the previous years. I think that the decrease of about Rs. 5,000 in Income tax would very inadequately represent the great loss of income not more than 15 000 assessees of this class should have suffered during the famine.

48. I would like to say a few words in connection with primary schools, the budget of the last year provided Rs. 13.11,160 for 8,848 teachers and masters of vernacular schools. In this year's budget there is a provision of Rs. 12,75 000 for 8,712 teachers and masters, i.e., 136 less than last year. Your Lordship will note that for some years a decrease in the number of teachers of vernacular schools has been going on. In 1899-98 the number of teachers and masters was 9 235, in 1898-9 it was reduced to 8,969, and in 1899-1900 it was further reduced to 8,750; I drew the attention of Government to this decrease in 1899. In the last year's budget the budget provision was made for 8,848 teachers and masters, and again there is this reduction. There was an explanation that these reductions were made to provide for salaries of the assistant teacher about whom there was a complaint that they were employed on starvation pay. That would not be a good ground for reducing teachers and closing schools, but such an excuse even does not hold good. This time this year the amount of grant itself appears to have been curtailed; I also find that the starvation pay has not disappeared from the Budget.

49. I find that I have trespassed considerably on your Excellency's time; and that I ought not to take more. I join in the wish that the next settlement will be coincident with the opening of a new era of prosperity and that Government will be able with their increased resources in future to improve the administration and to devote more money towards promoting the well-being of the Presidency.

MR. S. M. MOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Moses said:—Your Excellency,—We must congratulate the Hon. Mr. Monteath for presenting us with so satisfactory a Budget at a time when the plague is still raging in

CRICKET GOSSIP.

DOES IT PAY TO PUT OPPONENTS IN FIRST

BY C. B. FRY.

THERE have been several instances this week of the difficulty cricket captains experience in choosing between taking first innings and putting the other side in when they win the toss and the wicket is damaged by rain. Usually when a captain takes the bold course of declining first innings the wisdom of his decision is criticised purely in the light of results; that is to say, if he wins the match he is praised, but if he loses it he is blamed.

In a sense success is the only justification for renouncing the privilege of batting first, but success is not altogether to be judged by winning and losing since often, even when a side loses a match after winning the toss and putting its opponents in, it is possible that it would have lost by a bigger margin had the alternative course been adopted.

Most captains, I believe, when the wicket is in a doubtful state prefer to lose the toss, so that the onus of choice is laid upon some one else. There are so many contingent circumstances to be taken into account that when a captain does get the better of the wicket by giving up first innings the advantage is gained more by good luck than good judgment.

Usually when a match is played all through on a wet wicket the wicket plays gradually worse every over, because every ball bowled makes its mark on the turf. On the other hand, if a wicket is wet at the start and is drying all through the match the side that goes in second often has the worst of the wicket in its first innings, but much the best of it in its second.

A CAPTAIN'S CARES.

A captain can never be quite sure how the weather will go, or at what period of the drying process his side will have to bat; so in making his choice he leaves a lot to chance. In addition to judging how the weather will turn out and how the wicket will play, a captain has to take into consideration what sort of batting he possesses and what sort his opponents possess, and also what kind of bowling his is as compared to that against him.

There are some sides I would always put in on a wet wicket if I won the toss against them, simply because I know that they cannot possibly make a good score on a wet wicket, even though easy. But if there was the least doubt in my mind I would always take first innings on the ground that in general the side that bats second has the worse position.

The Derbyshire captain seems on paper to have made a sad mistake in putting Lancashire in, but then had his side accepted its chances, Lancashire would not have made more than a moderate score, and his choice might have been justified by results. As against the big win of Lancashire, it is to be noticed that Notts, though they had first innings at Leicester, had apparently the worst of the wicket and lost the game.

Unless one is actually playing in a match it is very difficult to discover which side, if either, has the better of the wicket. If batsmen play well in spite of difficulties, the wicket is usually recorded as easy; if batsmen get out the wicket is put down as difficult. There is such a thing as run-getting on difficult wickets, and there is such a thing as bowlers failing to take advantage of the help the wicket gives them.

KENT AT CATFORD.

From what I know of the wicket at Catford, it would never be easy during a match if it was once thoroughly saturated. Also it is one of those few wickets that play difficult when wet even if there is no sun. There is, or used to be, a good deal of clay in the soil, which not only holds the water and dries slowly, but is inherently sticky, without the adventitious circumstance of being baked by the sun. I remember playing in a curious match there, Sussex went in first against Kent, and on a common wet wicket with no sun effects, went out for what appeared a miserable total of 116 runs.

Then Tate and Parris bowled the Kent men out for 35 runs, thus causing them to follow on by one run. That day the two Sussex bowlers were able to make the ball nip back from the off so much and so quickly that nothing but a combination of determined driving and skilful back play could have made any show at all, as it was, the Kent batsmen, one and all, yielded themselves an easy prey by playing forward at the pitch of the ball.

In those days I fancy the wicket at Catford was not over good, even when dry, being fiery and liable to crumble. But Hearne, the groundsman, who is celebrated in his art, has improved it wonderfully, and the fast wickets there have now the reputation of being beautifully true.

J. R. MASON.

From the accounts of good judges who saw it, one may conclude that J. R. Mason's batting was a triumph. He apparently exercised perfect judgment in picking the ball to hit. Thus means he made his runs chiefly by sheer driving. But I have seen Mason do what very few batsmen can do—viz., play on a sticky wicket exactly as he would play on a hard one, making his runs and defending his wicket almost entirely by forward play. In this he is aided by having a remarkably long reach, but no one can play in this style on a wicket where the ball breaks and comes at different paces unless he has an extraordinary feeling for variations of pace and an extraordinarily good eye.

Such play, too, means that every ball is watched off the pitch on to the bat, which is a thing few people succeed in doing when playing forward.

To most men a forward stroke involves a blind foot or two just after the ball pitches. When the ball is coming fairly straight off the pitch its direction during this blind space can be prejudged.

When, however, the ball is breaking no one can accurately anticipate how much it will turn each time, and anyone who founds a strok upon such anticipation is trusting almost altogether to luck. Most men who choose to play forward at the breaking ball may on such occasions be written down as very unlucky batsmen.

Besides Mason I have seen F. S. Jackson play forward successfully on a sticky wicket, though he usually adopts the "bang or right back" tactics. In general it may be said that on any wicket where the ball bites much the best defence is found in determined back play, and the best aggression in a judicious mixture of "hooking" and driving.

SHREWSBURY'S "HOOKS."

Shrewsbury, who in his prime was a wonder on a bit of "glue," got most of his runs by hooking—i. e., by pulling on the rise balls either short-pitched or made short by the batsman moving back towards his wicket. The worst of high driving is that you cannot be sure of placing the ball clear of the outfield. The most you can do towards directing a high hard hit is to regulate the amount of pull you use in hitting at the pitch of the ball.

Whether you hit straight or with pull the break of the ball often causes it to fly from the bat in a direction other than that in which you aim your stroke. By far the best sort of high drive is one high enough to clear the in-fields but not high enough to carry to the long fields; the skimmer, in fact, about as high as a cottage chimney. But to regulate the elevation of your drive is not at all easy.

J. H. KING'S BOWLING.

J. H. King, whose success with the ball against Notts was the compliment of de Trafford's fine batting, is a bowler whose merits are far in advance of his reputation, and what comes to the same thing, his statistics. With a little more check, enterprise, and artifice he would be successful even on plumb wickets and rise quite to the front rank.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW ENGLAND.

SOME startling revelations are made in the annual report of the Professor of English at one of the leading institutions of higher education in New England. He tested a division of forty sophomores (i.e., men in their second year) with the following results: Ten of them were unable to mention six plays by Shakespeare, fourteen did not know the author of "In Memoriam," twenty-two had never heard of Sam Weller, twenty-three could not name the author of "The Mill on the Floss," twenty-six could not mention the title of anything written by Ruskin, thirty-four could not tell who Falstaff was, and thirty-five could not mention a single poem by either Wordsworth or Browning. In proceeding to test the Freshmen, the Professor took it for granted that they knew nothing about literature, but thought it worth while to investigate their grammatical knowledge. He asked the entire class, consisting of 116 students, to write from dictation the sentence, "The Browns' house is larger than ours, but ours is more convenient than theirs," and also to write the correct form of the alternative expressions, "Did you suppose it to be him (or he)?" and "Give it to whomsoever (or whosoever) deserves it most." Three students wrote all these forms without error. Forty-five erred at every possible point. In view of this report it is little wonder that college presidents are complaining of the low quality of education in American secondary schools. At any rate, it suggests that the reason for American success in commercial competition is not to be sought in this direction.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander M S Mrs	Grant J	Rello S Miss
Alfretk Mrs	Hollander I Mrs	Rogers A L
Amar A I	Kauffman Liza Miss	Rynd B Mrs
Anderson J H	Kotzer Ameli Miss	Shakespear W Mrs
Aronson Lazar	Ledder E Mrs	Smiley J R
Artin H R	Masadoe D	Stang R Mrs
Bedmeleeh E	Mercurio A	Taylor N Mrs
Bianchi A Miss	Minzer L	Trevedi J R
Blow T R	Morgenstern M	Viveron N
Brebele Gillel Miss	Notton R Mrs	Warner E Mrs
Bump S Miss	Olsen Annie Mrs	Warren W W
Florica M S Miss	Oussiatinsky A K	Wilson R McDonald
Giovanni R	Peace G P	Zacariadis A
Glaiser C Miss	Pryce Mrs	

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"All villains are alike!" exclaimed Jonas Cradwell in "From Shadow to Sunshine," "a new and romantic drama of English life," produced at the Elephant and Castle Theatre last week. Jonas intended to say that all men were alike, but there was a beautiful truth in his slight slip of the tongue. Lilian Revell and Hawley Francks, the authors of the melodrama, have not been sparing of their stage effects. Their heroine is shot, buried in a trance, rescued from her grave in a lonely churchyard, and almost smothered by poisonous gases. Their hero is arrested for murder, condemned to death, restored to liberty and his somewhat vague chemical works, in less than a week, and their villain ends—in a scene called "A Silver Lining"—a career of unmitigated crime by being blown up in a quarry to the complete satisfaction of his friends before and behind the curtain.

There was also a virtuous blind Rector in the lengthy cast, who, it is needless to say, recovered his sight in the nick of time and the last act; a pair of comic lovers, straight from the pages of Jerome's "stageland," an honest foreman of the aforesaid chemical works, who was guilty of something—only known to the police and the villain—before the play began and gave vent to his repentance in the lonely churchyard to the accompaniment of the most terrific wind storm heard "off"; in short, Miss Revell and Mr. Francks (who is, by the way, a most capable character actor himself and the author of several successful one-act plays) can be assured of a good reception awaiting, on "the road," their first melodrama.

Mr. Frank Lister played the hero. He is a great favourite over the water. It is interesting to take a bird's eye view of the career of an actor who is cheered at "the Pav.," always welcome at "the elephant," and loved at the Surrey Theatre. Of middle height, muscular and broad-shouldered, with a typical "actor" face, Mr. Lister is son of a Yorkshire schoolmaster. He worked, as a lad, in a City warehouse, and one of his companions, being stage-struck himself, introduced his friend to a manager of the somewhat seedy type who arranged performances at all sorts of club-rooms and small halls. Young Lister joined the ranks, was soon promoted to be leading man, chiefly because he was a quick study, and continued for months to work all day in the warehouse and play every night with unflagging enthusiasm.

At last the day came when an advertisement in a theatrical paper (for a heavy man, too!) tempted him to throw up his old employment. He was accepted for a month's trial by that veteran of the stage, Mr. Clarence Holt, at a salary of thirty-five shillings a week, with the promise of five shillings more if he suited. Not a word did Mr. Holt say, during the month, of praise or blame, so on the last night the young actor asked him boldly for his verdict. "You're much improved, my boy; you're very good; you're excellent!" was the instant reply. "Then I suppose I shall get my extra five shillings in future," said Frank Lister greatly elated. Holt's face fell. "Oh, no! you're not so good as all that," he promptly replied. "Then I'd better 'go,'" said the young actor. "My boy you cant leave me" cried the indignant manager. Oh, yes, I can and I will." "Then take your five bob and a fortnight's notice!" But at the end of the fortnight Frank Lister stayed on with his old friend, after all.

Mr. Lister tells an amusing story of the "realism" of his acting in earlier days. He was attached to the Surrey Theatre for five years. Soon after joining the Company, he was given the principal part in a farce in which he was supposed to break up the furniture and ornaments of his home in a fit of anger. Mr. Lister acted on the first night with great energy and satisfaction to himself. The following morning a rehearsal was called for another piece. The company assembled on a bare stage. "W-where are all the m-men gone?" asked Mr. Conquest, with his peculiar little hesitation. "Please, sir, they're up in the property room mendin' the furniture," said a scene shifter. "M-mending the furniture? What d'you mean? Please, sir," Mr. Lister smashed it all up last night!" was the reply. Conquest came over to his new recruit and laid a hand on his shoulder. "My boy" he said, "if you can't be f-funny without breaking up the t-theatre, don't be f-funny in f-future?"

Mr. Frank Lister married a niece of his old friend and manager at the Surrey, Miss Cissie Farrell whose sister Miss Amy Farrell made such a pretty little Cinderella last winter at the Hippodrome. Mr. Lister himself has often played in pantomime; he is already engaged for the court (Liverpool) next Christmas. Although he has played as many heroes of melodrama as any actor on the stage Mr. Lister is equally good in a very different style of part. He succeded Frank Wyatt in The Gay Pretenders at the Globe some time ago; he made a success in The Gay Parisiens on tour; he has played in Shakespeare and his performance of the Old Man of the Sea in Sinbad the Sailor at the Surrey proved him to be a worthy successor of the king of pantomime, George Conquest.

Fate seems to have decreed that Miss Essex Dane, who was appearing in "From Shadow to Sunshine" at the Elephant and Castle last week, should play the heroine of many melodramas. The daughter of a well-known journalist, Miss Dane studied singing at the Royal Academy under Signor Gustave Garcia and Mr. Randeggar, originally intending to enter the musical profession. Her first engagement was to understudy Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Adelphi. Then she went on tour with Osmund Tearle's company, and played the leading Shakespearian characters. Miss Dane created the principal part in "Woman and Wine" at the Princess's, and another of her melodrama triumphs was in "Tommy Atkins," played at two Westend theatres as well as at the Pavilion, Mile End. She is devoted to her work, ambitious, and energetic, with a very appealing, sweet voice and a good stage presence.

Although Miss Essex Dane has only played at the Pavilion Theatre in three pieces "Tommy Atkins" "Going the Pace" and "For the Sake of a Woman" she is one of the greatest favourites with the large and demonstrative audiences. Crowds collect round the stage door to say "good night" she is given quantities of flowers chiefly from working girls and she has even received small parties of admirers at her flat in town who come with entreaties for her speedy return to the Pav. Miss Dane has several hobbies; the very latest is collecting picture posters.

Mr. Flambert, the leader of the "servatorial society" in the Night of the Partly and the Avenue, is so excellently played by Mr. Hubert Druce, in such an elaborate and thoroughly disguised make-up, that it is hard to picture him in any other part. On the stage he is Mr. Flambert; off the stage, he is a most interesting and amusing personality. Fired with the ambition to become an actor by seeing a farce at Southend when he was only eight years old, Mr. Druce was an amateur manager and producer of plays at fourteen; he built his own fit-up, shifted his own scenery, taught his company but kindly allowed his father the pay bills. Mr. Druce ultimately went on the stage when he left the London University in 87; one of his college friends, who also tried "the" profession, but only for a little while, was the late George Alfred Ferrand, who was shot in Ladysmith at a time when his old chum was acting in Kimberley. Mr. Druce received one of the last letters written by poor G. A. F.

Mr. Druce has in his time played many parts, from a Boar to a Gryphon! When A Doll's House was produced in America he created Dr. Rank, having left England as a member of Richard Mansfield's company, of whose friendship and help he cannot speak too highly or gratefully. Mr. Druce says that quick study has its disadvantages. He remembers being cast for King Henry, in Cibber's version of Richard III. The following are two of the King's most expressive lines: The raven rooked her on the chimney-top. . . . Dogs howled, and hideous tempests shook down trees! Mr. Druce had only a few hours in which to learn the part, and the consequence was that he spoke those words in his most amphatic tones: "The tempests knocked the chimney-pots. . . . Dogs howled, and hideous ravens shook down trees.

Miss Rosalind Ivan who has been engaged by Sir Henry Irving to play Marie in Louis XI. during his provincial and American tour has been on the stage for a ver short time. She made her first appearance in public as a child pianiste and won the silver and bronze medals at the Royal Academy before she was sixteen. Miss Ivas obtained her first theatrical engagement in the St. James's Theatre Repertoir Company through an introduction from Mr. George Grossmith to whom she had recited speeches from Shakespeare's plays and "The Story of a Faithful Soul." The always-kind Gee-Gee gave her an appreciative hearing and sent her on to Mr. Alexander.

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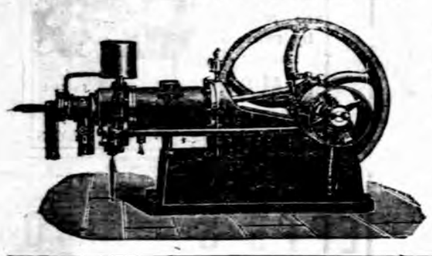

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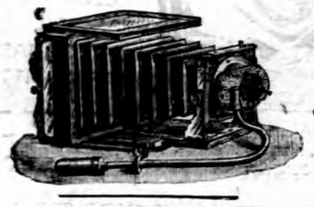

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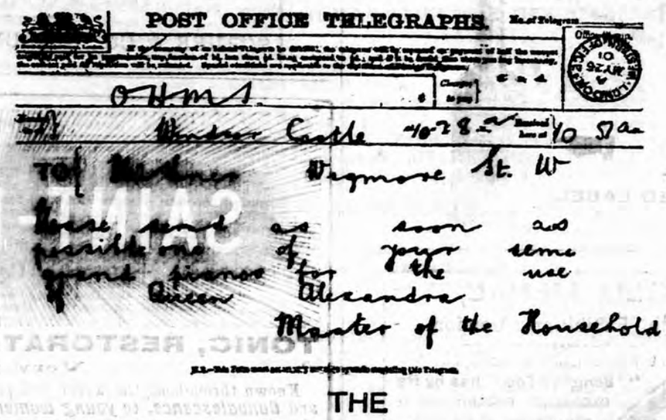

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